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## A Communist House Divided

Europeans of a Common Faith Take Divergent Roads

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

PARIS — For a diminishing number of Communist believers in Europe, Mikhail S. Gorbachev — a savior, a prophet, a Russian Jeremiah — holds out the promise of stabilizing a decaying system of belief. But the scattered Communist faithful no longer share a single set of beliefs.

On both sides of Europe's ideological divide, Communists still have a dogged faith in the future. When confronted with the desolate catalogue of repression and penury that has flowed from the Bolshevik revolution over seven decades, the advanced Communist in Prague or Paris counters that it will all be redeemed by a happier tomorrow.

European Communists cultivate the comforting long view, the ability to see the bewildering twists and turns of history not as capricious sides but as elements of a larger and ultimately benevolent design. They recall that 19th-century capitalism was a brutal affair, enriching and enfranchising a few, exploiting many others, and that if capitalism turned more benign this century it was out of the need to compete with Communism's aspirations. The capitalist West is often

seen as rich and dynamic, but unjust and decadent, too.

But Mr. Gorbachev would seem to mark the end of the conviction that Communism will triumph through cataclysmic upheaval. Rather, the historical race between capitalism and Communism has been given an open-ended extension.

**Communism Now: Hope and Dismay**  
Second of three parts

For many, the goal is nowhere as important as the route taken.

The routes have become confoundingly numerous. Correspondents of The New York Times interviewed 20 Communists in Europe, East and West. From the voices in the interviews, it is hard to tell what an Italian Communist, hardly distinguishable in ideology and impulses from a Scandinavian Social Democrat, has in common with an East German who warns that parliamentary democracy could lead to civil war.

Innovators in countries like Hungary are trying to disentangle themselves from the dead weight of Stalinism and are flirting with political pluralism, while in Rumania, ideologists sing the praises of a ca-

pricious monarch-dictator. In Yugoslavia, a disillusioned Slovenian Communist suggests that Sweden might as well be considered a Communist state, since "Communism" has virtually no meaning any more.

The idea of distinctly national roads to "Communism" has been accentuated since Mr. Gorbachev took over as the Soviet leader in 1985. There is no universally accepted ideological canon anymore — although the young Karl Marx and the Italian Antonio Gramsci are studied by Communists seeking democratic roots.

So as Mr. Gorbachev borrows some elements of "bourgeois democracy" — market mechanisms and, at least in limited form, parliamentary representation — he would seem to be flirting with heresy. Yet many of the Communists interviewed said they thought he had taken a bold and long overdue turn on the dialectical highway.

This verdict is far from unanimous. Hard-line Communists in East Germany or Rumania see their positions threatened by the Gorbachev experiment. And orthodox Western European Communists like Georges Marchais, the French party chief, do not want to

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Rescuers removing bodies on Monday from the ruins of Sharora, a village in Soviet Tadzhikistan that was devastated by an earthquake.

## Soviets Hit by 2d Quake

The Disaster Kills At Least 1,000 In Central Asia

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The second major earthquake in two months hit the Soviet Union on Monday, burying several Central Asian villages in mud. Preliminary estimates by the Soviet press said at least 1,000 people had been killed.

Initial reports suggested that the earthquake in the Central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan, near the border with Afghanistan, was not nearly as powerful as the Dec. 7 disaster in Armenia. But it still caused serious destruction in remote mountain villages, some of which have been cut off from the outside world.

A spokesman for the Tadzhikistan Foreign Ministry said a mud slide had engulfed the villages of Sharora and Okulioi, in a zone 15 in 30 kilometers (10 to 20 miles) south of the capital, Dushanbe, demolishing at least 220 homes. There was little hope of finding survivors in either village.

Tadzhikistan lies in the middle of a seismically active zone stretching along the Soviet Union's southern borders. The earthquake, which measured seven points on the 12-point Soviet scale, struck at 5:02 A.M.

The U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colorado, said the quake measured 6.0 on the Richter scale. Other survey offices put the magnitude at 5.4 on the Richter scale. A quake of magnitude 6 on the Richter scale can cause severe damage to populated areas. A quake of magnitude 7 is considered a major earthquake, capable of widespread, heavy damage.

The disaster struck as reconstruction efforts were getting under way in the Armenian cities of Leninakan, Spitak and Kirovakan which were devastated by the December quake. Nearly 25,000 bodies were recovered from buildings reduced to rubble by the Armenian earthquake. The actual death toll has been estimated at 50,000.

In recent speeches, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has cited the Armenian disaster as one of several events, including the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe and the war in Afghanistan, that have contributed to the country's grave economic problems. Nearly 5 percent of the annual Soviet budget has been set aside for reconstruction.

The official Tass press agency said that in Tadzhikistan, the village of Sharora had been practically "razed to the ground by the ruthless force of the natural calamity."

The streets of the town were reported to have been buried beneath a 14-meter (45-foot) layer of earth left by a huge landslide. "Cries and wails can be heard everywhere," Tass said. "Some are bemoaning and burying their relatives and near ones, while others are trying to find the few survivors beneath the thick layer of sand and clay."

Radio Moscow said that, according to preliminary reports, 1,415 people had died. Tadzhikistan officials in Moscow gave a similar figure, while Tass said that at least 1,000 had died.

Unlike the Armenian earthquake, which flattened high-rise apartment buildings constructed in the last 20 years, the new disaster appears to have largely affected one-story clay houses that are characteristic of rural Tadzhikistan. There appeared to be relatively little damage in large towns, including Dushanbe.

Tass said heavy excavators, bulldozers and automatic cranes had been rushed to the devastated area.

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### Kiosk

#### Takeshita Gets Bush Invitation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan has been invited to Washington to meet President George Bush on Feb. 2, the chief White House spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said that Mr. Bush had made the invitation to demonstrate his commitment to good U.S.-Japanese relations. Mr. Bush will travel to Japan later in February to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito.

The White House also said Mr. Bush called Mikhail S. Gorbachev, among other foreign leaders, to express thanks for congratulations.

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#### General News

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's party appears to regain lost ground in elections. Page 5.

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The 1989 French revolution brings back luxurious, light-hearted clothes. Page 7.

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The chairman of William Collins PLC resigned after Rupert Murdoch's takeover of the publishing house. Page 9.

#### Weather

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#### Down Close

The Dollar in New York  
DM 1.831  
Pound 1.776  
Yen 127.45  
FF 6.2315

## For the 49ers, a Super Bowl Superman

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — A generation ago, London subways bore the graffiti "Clapton is God" as a sort of ultimate inarticulate tribute to that rock guitarist's transcendent riffs. A generation before that, jazz buffs paid the same homage to Charlie Parker, muttering "Bird is God." What cannot be described often gets deified.

Now, it is Jerry Rice. After the San Francisco 49ers beat the Cincinnati Bengals, 20-16, to a heart-stopping Super Bowl on Sunday night, the heralded wide receiver for the 49ers accepted his trophy as the game's most valuable player, and a 49er fan who had sneaked into the ceremony yelled, "Rice is God!"

In the one of the best finishes to one of the best Super Bowls, Rice was the best player. He had more yardage from scrimmage (220) than anyone other than the Washington Redskins' Ricky Sanders (239) last year, while saving his best work for the most critical times.

"I did O.K. ... I was real lucky," Rice said. "I don't talk a game. I just play it."

And how.

"Rice is not a normal human being," said a 49er veteran, Randy Cross. "I'm sorry, he's just not. In the movies, Arnold Schwarzenegger was made in a test tube as the perfect human being. But Jerry Rice is damn near it."

The way Rice moves while a ball is in the air, gliding like a hawk on an air current, and what he does after he grabs that ball, changing direction as suddenly as a snake to water, takes the breath from those who watch him and steals the heart from those who try to defend him.



A sweet embrace for MVP trophy: Jerry Rice of the 49ers.

The range of creative expression in Rice's performance went far beyond the Super Bowl records that he set with 11 catches for 215 yards in the 49ers' last-minute victory over the Bengals. Rice caught a pass entirely with one hand, never touching the ball with the other, as he tapped his feet in bounds. Not bad for a man who, six days ago, sprained his ankle so badly that he was listed as "questionable" for this game.

On another majestic solo, he kept from stepping out of bounds by an inch, then contorted his body and stretched his arm full-length to hook the ball over the goal-line flag for a touchdown. Not bad for a fellow the Bengals said they would intimidate.

Rice caught passes in traffic, like a 27-yarder in the final minute to set up the winning score, and ran for the corners all alone for a touchdown that tied the game, 13-13. He sprinted up the sideline for 30 yards with a defender in his lap. He grabbed passes when cornerbacks laid off him to fear and snatched the football over the middle when line-backers could not spin their heads fast enough to find him. He even ran a reverse to open the game.

Rice's best catch, however, and his most symbolic — the one that will be played forever on National Football League highlights — came on the 49ers' first play from scrimmage after Stanford Jennings' 93-yard kickoff return had given the Bengals a 13-6 lead. No team ever needed to announce its seriousness more urgently. So Rice went deep.

With Lewis Billups, the Bengals defender on his hip, Rice shifted into his marvelous cruise control — the gear in which he seems to run as fast as anybody on the field, but with far more fluid grace and control. Who knows if Rice jumped too soon or whether he simply decided to show a couple of hundred million people watching that gravity is not quite a universal law.

Billups and others returned to earth. Rice didn't. His fingertip catch for 31 yards lit the fire his teammates needed. It also gave See SUPER, Page 15



## East Germany Pledges To Cut 10,000 Troops

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

BONN — East Germany, following up the Soviet Union's recent lead in announcing unilateral conventional forces cuts, said Monday that it would reduce its armed forces by 10,000 troops and trim military spending 10 percent by 1990.

The East German leader, Erich Honecker, who announced the planned cutbacks in a speech at a dinner in East Berlin honoring Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden, invited other European countries to view the measures as "an impulse worth reflecting on."

A total of 600 tanks are to be eliminated, Mr. Honecker said, and one squadron of 50 combat aircraft is to be disbanded.

Like the Soviet conventional force reductions announced by Mikhail S. Gorbachev in December, the cutbacks are "independent of negotiations," and are designed to give East Germany's military

posture an "even more defensive character," Mr. Honecker said.

The announcement reflected another step to what is clearly a concerted effort by the Warsaw Pact to impress the West with disarmament measures. Western diplomats and policy analysts said. The campaign is intended in part to reduce support, especially in West Germany, for modernizing short-range nuclear missiles.

The announced cutback of 10,000 troops represents a 6 percent reduction from what the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies says is East Germany's active armed forces total of 172,000 personnel.

The cutback in tanks is 20 percent, from a force of 3,000 main battle tanks, according to figures based on official NATO estimates. The reduction is 14 percent from its air force of 350 combat aircraft, according to NATO figures.

Mr. Honecker's announcement See TROOPS, Page 6

## U.S. Court Puts Limits On Affirmative Action

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a ruling Monday that three dissenting justices called "a deliberate and giant step backward" for affirmative action, sharply limited the power of states and cities to earmark public works contracts to minority-owned businesses.

Dealing a serious blow to some forms of affirmative action, the court struck down a program in Richmond, Virginia, aimed at helping construction industry businesses owned by minorities.

The court, in a 6-to-3 vote, ruled that the plan was an unlawful form of reverse discrimination.

In its ruling, the court said cities must have specific evidence of racial discrimination before they

could adopt programs that required a percentage of construction contracts to be awarded to minority businesses.

The decision was a major blow to municipalities trying to end discrimination in the construction business and will likely prompt minority business set-aside programs across the country. Many of those plans, like the one from Richmond, have been enacted on a general belief that there has been discrimination.

At least 32 states and more than 160 local governments have such programs, according to a study by the Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense Education Fund. Many of these are likely to be affected by the decision, experts said Monday.

The high court in recent years has upheld key affirmative action programs to other areas, although always by narrow margins and with no clear consensus on how to evaluate their lawfulness.

The court's ruling also illustrates the legacy of the Reagan administration, which has repeatedly urged the court to overturn such affirmative action plans. Reagan appointees made up the core of the majority in the ruling.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for the court, said, "Under Richmond's scheme, a successful black, Hispanic or Oriental entrepreneur from anywhere in the country enjoys an absolute preference over other citizens based solely on their race."

"We think it obvious that such a program is not narrowly tailored to remedy the effects of prior discrimination," she said.

The Richmond plan would re-

## U.S. Drought of '88 Stretching Into a New Year

By William Robbins

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The drought of 1988 has reached into 1989. And it has expanded into the country's most important wheat-growing regions, where it has begun to ravage sections of this year's crop.

Grain specialists say they are especially worried by the spread of the drought into areas that produce most of the country's hard red winter wheat, the principal bread wheat: Kansas, southern Nebraska, Texas and eastern Colorado. Oklahoma is in the

producing group, but its rainfall has been adequate.

Winter wheat, planted in the fall, lies dormant through the winter and matures in the spring. It accounts for about 15 percent of the country's wheat crop, the hard red variety accounting for more than 70 percent of all winter wheat.

Unfortunately, the experts say, the drought has struck hardest in Kansas, the biggest producer. The state normally grows about a third of the hard red winter wheat and about 16 percent of all U.S. wheat.

The situation is not hopeless, as Norton Strommen, the Agriculture Department's

chief meteorologist said recently. Generous spring rains could still produce normal or near-normal crops in most areas.

In addition, a good snow cover has fallen over the Northern Plains, several rains have fallen over the eastern corn belt and the mountain snows in many parts of the West are deeper than usual.

But other experts say it will take much more than that to relieve an aridity reaching deep into the subsoil and posing new risks for many farmers hurt by 1988 drought losses.

The U.S. wheat reserve is the lowest since crop shortfalls led to the World Food

Conference of 1974. That is causing renewed concern among food experts already uneasy about a dwindling supply of grain worldwide.

Currently, wheat is the food crop to tightest supply, and for the second year in a row the world has used more grain than it has produced. World reserves, in percent of normal use, have dropped to the lowest levels since 1973. Last year, the reserve dropped 30 million tons, to 115 million; in 1987, it dropped by the same amount.

Reserve stocks in the United States, See DROUGHT, Page 6

## Salvador Dali Is Dead at 84

The Associated Press

FIGUERAS, Spain — Salvador Dali, 84, a pioneer of European Surrealism and for more than half a century one of the best-known and most controversial figures in the international art world, died Monday at a hospital here in his hometown, his doctor said.

"The cause of death was cardiac arrest brought on by his respiratory insufficiency and pneumonia," said Dr. Charles Ponsati.

The painter had been in poor health and confined to a wheelchair since suffering severe burns to an electrical fire in his home in August 1984.

### A World Turned Inside Out

By John Russell

New York Times Service

Dali will have a permanent place in the history of art. When still in his 20s, and in competition with some of the most gifted artists of the day, he made an inventive and enduring contribution to European Surrealism.

Max Ernst and Joan Miró, to name only two, were at the top of their form at the end of the 1920s. But it was Salvador Dali, with his meticulous and persuasive visions of a world turned inside out, who brought home to the public at large the full potential of Surrealism.

More than anyone else, he made his audience believe that nonsense could make the best sense, and the most memorable sense, too.

As he grew older, Dali became known to an even larger public as an inveterate prankster, a tease who never gave up teasing and a prankster who for decades rarely failed to make the headlines.

He was a master of what was once called "the aristocratic pleasure of displacing," and it was a pleasure of which he did not tire. With Luis Buñuel, he produced two Surrealist films, "Un Chien Andalou" (1929) and "L'Age d'Or" (1931), which will live forever in the history of outrage.

But it was not to Dali's nature to play Gilbert to someone else's Sullivan, and in general he liked to work on his own. So successfully did he do so that by the end of his life there was hardly a department of design he had not strayed into or a lucrative use for his name that he had not explored. This latter proclivity caused André Breton, the self-appointed leader of the Surrealist movement, to rearrange the letters of Salvador Dali so that they spelled "Avida Dollars."

Dali had the pleasure in his last years of seeing a Dali Museum opened in the town of Figueras, in

See DALLI, Page 6



Salvador Dali and his "Porte-manteau montre," a watch gone soft like an overripe camembert.



Salvador Dali and his "Porte-manteau montre," a watch gone soft like an overripe camembert.







## Argentina Fights Off Rebellion

### At Least 9 Killed In Raid on Base

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**BUENOS AIRES**—Armed attacks seized a small military base outside the Argentine capital on Monday and at least nine persons were killed in heavy fighting before troops recaptured most of the facility, news reports and officials said.

An official statement said four soldiers were killed, while the official Telam news agency said two policemen and three insurgents also died.

The attackers, who were wearing civilian clothes, distributed pamphlets supporting conservative officers who have led three previous military rebellions, the private news agency Diario y Noticias said. The group, estimated by police at 50 and including several women, smashed through the main gates in a stolen truck soon after dawn and lobbed grenades at buildings where soldiers slept, news agencies reported.

Government forces quickly surrounded the La Tablada base, 12 miles (20 kilometers) northwest of the capital, where the 3d Mechanized Infantry Regiment is based. Pamphlets scattered by the group said they belonged to a movement calling itself the New Argentine Army that supported the leaders of three failed army rebellions over the past two years, the agency said. Named as leader of the force was former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, who led short-lived army uprisings in April 1987 and January 1988. He is now in prison.

The pamphlets said the group had been formed to "combat Marxist subversion within the government" and was against "the radical campaign to destroy the army."

Other pamphlets read "Long Live Rico!" and "Long Live Scindelin!" news reports said. Colonel Mohamed Ali Scindelin led a four-day uprising in December. He also is in prison.

The Ministry of Defense, anticipating a possible fourth military insurrection against the government in the past 21 months, bolstered defenses at Government House and the official residence of President Raul Alfonsín, reports said.

Soldiers in combat dress replaced the normal ceremonial guard outside the Casa Rosada government house, where Mr. Alfonsín was meeting with cabinet ministers.

Monday's disturbance marked the second outbreak of violence at an Argentine Army base in seven weeks.

In early December, a group of 500 soldiers, mostly Falklands war veterans, staged a four-day rebellion, demanding changes in the army high command, the end of proceedings against officers accused of human rights abuses under the 1976-83 dictatorship, the release of those serving prison terms for such abuses and improved pay and conditions within the armed forces.

The rebels, led by Colonel Scindelin, surrendered unconditionally, according to Mr. Alfonsín. Within weeks, however, the army commander, José Dante Caridi, had resigned and pay rises were awarded to military personnel.

In Monday's attack, about 100 conscripts, many barefoot and in their underclothes, dashed to safety under the protective fire of a light tank. Marines armed with automatic rifles were scattered around the grounds while snipers took position on rooftops near buildings seized by the attackers.

Fighting intensified after noon as troops supported by mortar fire and armored cars moved against the rebels.

Two apparently lifeless bodies lay in open ground as bullets whistled overhead. One young soldier died while medics tried to revive him.

"It's like a full-scale battle. They're giving it all they've got," a witness said. Wrecked cars, grenade craters and charred, smoldering grass gave the trimmed lawns of the compound the look of a battlefield.

The armed group which this morning attacked the 3d Regiment in La Tablada has resorted to bloody means which would be useless to try on political or ideological considerations as they are common criminals," a statement read by a presidential spokesman said.

On Friday, Mr. Alfonsín said at a press conference that differences continued to exist between the government and the armed forces. He said he could not guarantee that there would be no further rebellions before his term of office ends next December. But he added: "What I can guarantee is that they would not triumph." (Reuters, AP)

**ETA Extending Its Truce**

**MADRID**—The Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA said Sunday that it was extending a two-week-old truce for two months to help talks with the government.



In an East Room ceremony at the White House Monday, President Bush, backed up by Dan Quayle, addresses new staffers. At left are Stephen Studdert, assistant for special activities and initiatives, and Frederick McClure, assistant to the president for legislative affairs.

## Bush Greet New Staff With a Pep Talk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**WASHINGTON**—With an admonition about ethics and gratitude to their families, President George Bush welcomed the top members of his new staff Monday to "a tremendous opportunity to make life better for people in this country."

"The long hours and hard work that is associated with the White House is well known," Mr. Bush said at the first formal gathering of his senior aides, "but these long hours can result in a country with more opportunity for all."

Before an audience of husbands, wives and children, some 65 members of the White House staff were sworn in by Vice President Dan Quayle in an East Room ceremony where Mr. Bush reaffirmed the priorities for his administration.

Aides said Mr. Bush would lean heavily on symbolic events in his first days in office, among them signing an executive order on ethics and creating a bipartisan panel to propose strengthening of ethics laws governing administration officials and members of Congress.

Aides said that the ethics speech to staff members is part of a blunt effort to send a message to Congress that Mr. Bush will not accept the ethical lapses perceived in the Reagan presidency.

Mr. Bush will also focus on national security affairs, including a possible response to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, who sent the new president a congratulatory message last week.

On another subject, at midday the new president spoke to anti-abortion demonstrators in a special telephone hookup from the Oval Office, telling them he shared their concern about "our American tragedy, abortion on demand."

He reiterated his support of a constitutional amendment banning more abortions. "I'm confident that more and more Americans every year, every day, are hearing your message and taking it to heart," Mr. Bush told the demonstrators, who were preparing a protest march. Earlier, Mr. Quayle met with the demonstrators.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bush will meet with members of Congress to discuss deficit reduction and the federal budget. Two senior aides addressed those issues on television news programs on Sunday.

Interviewed Sunday on the CBS News program "Face the Nation," the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, said that Mr. Bush will take steps over the next few weeks to outline his priorities and demonstrate "that a conservative president can be compassionate."

Mr. Sununu promised that Mr. Bush, who is to address a joint session of Congress on Feb. 9, will offer proposals capable of cutting future deficits without reneging on his pledge of no new taxes.

"The problem with the budget is not arithmetic," he said. "It's politics."

In one of several symbolic moves, Mr. Bush's first meeting Monday was a private breakfast with Mr. Quayle.

He was to visit Mr. Quayle later at the vice president's office in the Old Executive Office Building. Both meetings are designed to underscore that Mr. Quayle will play a significant role.

Mr. Bush has asked Mr. Quayle to visit Mexico, Venezuela and El Salvador later in the month.

"Bush is very determined both in reality and symbolically to show that Quayle is a player," said one administration official.

As for other appointments, Bush administration officials said that transition team have remained silent about all State Department appointments, despite growing impatience among career Foreign Service officers.

The leading contender for the job of assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs is James Lilley, a friend of Mr. Bush who recently left the post of ambassador to South Korea to join the Bush transition team.

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## Political Appointee Expected For State Department Post

By Elaine Sciolino  
*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON**—Secretary of State-designate James A. Baker 3d will name Robert M. Kimmitt, a Washington lawyer who directed the search for President George Bush's running mate, as undersecretary of state for political affairs, according to Bush administration officials.

The appointment is unusual because the coveted post is traditionally given to a career Foreign Service officer. Mr. Kimmitt will be the first person who is not a career Foreign Service officer to hold the post in 19 years.

The post, currently held by Michael H. Armacost, is widely considered the No. 3 job at the State Department.

But advisers to Mr. Baker have argued that the departure from tradition is not important because the No. 2 job, deputy secretary of state, which is generally reserved for a political appointee, will be held by Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who served in the Foreign Service for 27 years before leaving government a few years ago.

Mr. Baker is expected to announce the appointment of Mr. Kimmitt and of other senior officials after he is confirmed by the Senate, probably this week.

Mr. Baker has not filled most of the senior positions at the State Department because he did not want his confirmation hearings to be complicated by the Senate's opinions of his appointments, aides to Mr. Baker said.

Mr. Kimmitt, 41, a lawyer with the prominent Washington firm of Sidley & Austin, is one of Mr. Baker's most trusted advisers and has served since the presidential election in November as a member of his staff transition team.

Mr. Kimmitt served in several posts in the Reagan administration, including general counsel under Mr. Baker at the Treasury Department and executive secretary and general counsel at the National Security Council.

Initially, Mr. Kimmitt told friends that he was reluctant to rejoin the public sector, in large part because of his rewarding and lucrative law practice.

During the campaign, Mr. Kimmitt examined the credentials of various potential vice presidential nominees for Mr. Bush, including the man chosen eventually by Mr. Bush, Dan Quayle.

Mr. Kimmitt is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Georgetown University Law Center. He served in the army in Vietnam.

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Robert D. Hormats, an investment banker with Goldman Sachs International, is under consideration for the post of undersecretary of state for economic affairs.

Mr. Hormats, who served in various posts in the Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan administrations, was assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs in 1981 and 1982.

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## McFarlane Supports Bush on Iran

### Says Vice President Urged an End to Arms Shipments

By Philip Shenon  
*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON**—George Bush advised President Ronald Reagan at White House meetings in December 1985 and in the spring of 1986 to end U.S. arms shipments to Iran, according to Mr. Reagan's former national security adviser.

The former official, Robert C. McFarlane, said in an interview Sunday that although Vice President Bush rarely expressed an opinion at such meetings, he supported Mr. McFarlane in urging that the shipments be stopped.

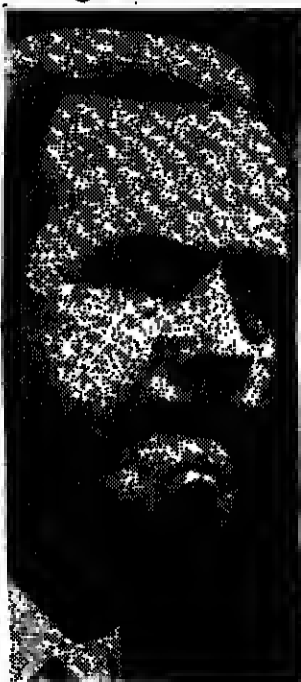
"I was struck that he had intervened," said Mr. McFarlane, expanding on comments that appeared Sunday in The New York Times Magazine. "That seemed a little bit unusual to me, and I was pleased that he did."

Mr. Bush's opposition to the arms shipments was expressed in few words and with no clear emotion, Mr. McFarlane said.

The new president's role in the affair has remained unclear, although Mr. Bush has insisted that he expressed "certain reservations" about the shipments in private conversations with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. McFarlane's statements Sunday are not supported by the reports of congressional investigators and others who have studied the Iran-contra affair, including the diversion of the profits from the weapons sales to help rebels in Nicaragua.

The reports offer no strong evidence to indicate that Mr. Bush urged Mr. Reagan to end the arms shipments.



Robert C. McFarlane

Whatever the vice president's reservations, the shipment of U.S. weapons and spare parts to Iran continued into the fall of 1986.

There is some doubt whether Mr. Bush attended the December meeting. Although Mr. McFarlane said the vice president was at the session, others have indicated he was not.

Mr. McFarlane, who tried to commit suicide after his role in the Iran-contra affair became known, is awaiting sentencing for pleading guilty to federal charges of withholding information from Congress about the shipments.

At the White House meetings in 1985 and 1986, Mr. McFarlane briefed Mr. Reagan and other officials on the results of negotiations involving attempts to provide arms to Iran in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages.

Mr. McFarlane said Sunday that Mr. Bush's comments in the meetings were muted, asserting, "It was hardly a ringing stance of opposition" to the shipments.

"But it's important to understand the way the vice president operated," he said. "The vice president almost never intervened in the setting of these meetings. He reserved his counsel usually for private sessions with the president."

## U.S. Links Trade Controls to Soviet Pullout

*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON**—The State Department's Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs is pressing for a major relaxation of East-West trade controls if the Soviets complete their withdrawal from Afghanistan by Feb. 15 as scheduled under the Geneva accord.

The bureau is planning to ease the restrictions on exports to the Soviet Union that have been in force since the 1979 intervention in Afghanistan. The move may start one of the Bush administration's first interagency trade battles.

Hard-liners say the move could open a large flow of military technology to the Soviet Union, helping to close the "technology gap" and thereby increasing the Soviet advantage in the coming East-West negotiations on reducing conventional forces.

Proponents say they believe more trade is important to support the economic and political changes of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, who has repeatedly demanded an end to the restrictions.

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The New York Times







## OPINION

## What Bush Is Saying Is, I'm Not Ronald Reagan

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Remember the hit show, "I'm Not Ronald Reagan"? The show now being directed by George Bush in Washington is "I'm Not Reagan."

The first task of every newly elected president is to distance himself from his predecessor.

FDR snubbed and derided Herbert Hoover; Dwight Eisenhower pledged an end to Harry Truman's "mess in Washington"; John Kennedy, replacing a popular Mr. Eisenhower, stressed the generational and stylistic difference; Richard Nixon called for an end to Lyndon Johnson's "era of confrontation"; Jimmy Carter swore he would never be like Mr. Nixon; and Ronald Reagan used the voters' hearty rejection of Mr. Carter's weakness as his backboard to bring about major change.

George Bush has a more subtle challenge. Because Ronald Reagan was his meal ticket to the power feast and leaves on a note of near-universal affection, the new president cannot say, "Relax, folks, I won't make his mistakes."

On the contrary, he must snap off his farewell salute with the old defense and appear to forgo any opportunity to put down his mentor. But he cannot "run to daylight." In this year's final football metaphor, until he puts daylight between himself and the past president. That means Mr. Bush must deal in the semantics of dissimilarity, sending out the signals of difference first in personal style, then in operational management, finally in philosophy.

Signal No. 1 came soon after the election, when he began to hold more press conferences than Mr. Reagan had held in years. That essence with the hard part of communication — being prepared for penetrating questions — sent a message: "I'm not him. I do my homework. You can't make me look out of touch."

The next sign, his choice of cabinet members, was harder to read. Familiar faces, boldovers and switcheroos, somebody for everybody — where was the daylight?

It could be found in the common denominator of non-controversiality. Not one thumb in the eye; no Hag, Casey, Watt or Meese red flags to infuriate the opposition. Even the righties, Jack Kemp and William Bennett, are intellectually respectable. Radar man, read my blips: I'm not Mr. Reagan.

The inaugural celebration focused, as never before, on family. Although Mr. Reagan spoke often of "family values," and dutiful-

ly observed his wife's stargazing schedule restrictions, he was not what most of us think of as a "family man"; he was not even invited to his own son's wedding. Contrary to the Bush children and grandchildren are spilling happily all over the White House, heavy photo coverage invited; the differentiating message need not be spoken.

The true Bush blue is intended to contrast with the stunning Reagan red. Formality, Beverly Hills nouveau-elegance, showbiz honors, jelly beans in crystal jars have given way to "easygoingness," the relaxed patrician wrinkles of Texas and New England, pork steaks in a paper sack. Farewell Adolfo, hello L.I. Bean.

The cultural change is supposed to be refreshing (and it is, except for those God-awful pork rinds).

On his way out, President Reagan took a Partisan shot at civil rights leaders, accusing them of complaining mainly to raise money for their organizations; Mr. Bush went out of his way to reach out to blacks on Martin Luther King Day. Respect costs nothing; I'm not the other guy.

How to signal "access will no longer be for sale"? Ostentatiously throw open the doors of the White House, in the fashion of Andy Jackson and Abe Lincoln; banter with the press and end the need for shouted questions; put out the word that ethical standards will be set high and strictly enforced in this administration. No eager-Deavers: I'm not him.

In the inaugural address, the symbols and signals were reinforced with metaphors of change: a "new breeze" was invoked four times, along with a "new engagement" with the Congress, and a "new activist hands-on and involved." What presence does the new breeze blow away, and which president has been furthest from hands-on involvement?

And then, in a call for tolerance that may be an encouraging sign to civil libertarians he savaged in the presidential campaign, he said, "I do not seek a window on men's souls." Mr. Reagan's most un-conservative legacy is the so-called lie detector used throughout government; Mr. Bush seems to suggest that this new intrusiveness may be reversed.

During the campaign, he had to show how much like the strong, confident Ronald Reagan he would be; now the new leader must show how unlike his aging, out-of-touch predecessor President Bush is.

The New York Times



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Who 'Rules' Japan?

In an analysis following the death of Emperor Hirohito ("The Death of an Emperor Leaves Japan at a Psychological Turning Point," Jan. 9) Teruhisa Horio, dean of education at Tokyo University, is quoted as saying that the government's first concern is "to maintain the uniformity of the nation." What is wrong with that? Any sovereign government does this.

Mr. Horio added, "The alternative is to allow a pluralistic society to take root, but in ruling circles this is seen as both dangerous and undesirable." I do not know who belongs to those "ruling circles."

If Mr. Horio was referring to the Liberal Democratic Party, I would point out that it is supported by the majority of Japanese. The government does not control popular opinion. Rather, it waits for sensible opinions to be voiced in a non-ideological manner. This does not happen, because people are not accustomed to expressing themselves politically. Education in democracy, recommended during the U.S. occupation, has been somewhat neglected in the schools since.

Mr. Horio divides the nation into rulers and ruled. This is typical of Marxist ideology, which has been popular in Japan since the war. Scholars with such a bias only criticize the government and the bureaucracy. They expect the ruling party to step down. This has not happened because the majority of voters prefer stability rather than the abrupt change vowed by the socialists and communists.

It is not enough to blame the government and the conservatives. People should be more interested in social and political issues, and discuss them freely, without ideological

## On the Crash Coverage

The crash of Pan Am Flight 103 was awful news even before it was confirmed to be the result of a bomb. But your coverage on Dec. 23 was further cause for distress.

A front-page photograph in both editions that day showed a weeping cheerleader at a pre-basketball game observance at Syracuse University. Was the game so sacrosanct that it could not have been canceled in memory of the 38 Syracuse students who died in the crash?

Another article, which appeared in the first edition only, dealt with the effect of the crash on the airline's revenue. Surely this could have been more sensibly placed, a day or two later, in your business pages.

JOHN PINSCHMIDT, Stuttgart.

## No Heavenly Borders

Regarding "In Moscow, 89 Signs Are Taurus-ish" (Jan. 10): Michael Dobbs of The Washington Post characterizes the interest in astrology in the Soviet Union by saying that "many people seem to

regard the study of the celestial bodies as a miraculous form of escape from empty stores, dreary living and ubiquitous propaganda."

Couldn't it be that the Soviets have a natural curiosity about the stars and want somehow to grasp or predict the future, or that they share many of the other reasons that have given so many people an interest in astrology? If we read Pravda that the popularity of astrology in the United States seems to stem from a desire to control our lives and escape the inequities of capitalism, we would recognize such a statement as propaganda.

JOSHUA SEARLE-WHITE, London.

## Leave Antarctica Alone

Regarding "Constant Fears Antarctic Exploitation" (Q&A, Jan. 9): I find it incredible that the signers of the Antarctic Treaty have agreed to open up Antarctica for

mining. Is there no place where man does not feel compelled to exploit the earth in the name of profit and progress?

SALLY McELROY, Paris.

## What's In a Name? Maybe a Destiny

By Lewis H. Dinguid

WASHINGTON — The story's first sentence was Washingtonian: "Transition sides and other Republicans have begun to complain actively that Robert M. Tester's continuing indecision over a White House job was bolting George Bush's passage to power."

Copy editors across the nation lusted to write the headline that truly fit: "Teeter Totters." And if you know Summu (John) like we word-watchers know Summu — Mr. Bush's chief of staff and his nearest thing to a palindromer — you'd know all this had him coming and going.

Having fun with people's names is considered a serious offense, not least for newspapers. Hence the actual headline was humdrum. Yet

none can complain if a name essential to a story innocently provides the sauce for it. In that category, these have been the best of times.

When Pentagon reporters vented to issue their Arctic gear.

MEANWHILE

tured north for the cold facts in Alaska last month, the Northern Warfare Training Center assigned Lieutenant Colonel Will B. Snow to issue their Arctic gear.

Last summer, as the Customs Service set out to collect the "carbon-carbon" gang, wanted for export of forbidden high-tech to Egypt, the San Francisco office had just the special agent to lead them to the slammer: Rolin Klink.

The World Bank, upon picking its environmental chief for Latin America to save the rain forest, might literally have named the man: Robert Goodland.

This affinity of people's names for their occupations or destinies can imply a fatalism not always easily laughed off. We Dinguids, mispronounced DoGoods, are more sanguine about this than, say, the Drinkwines.

Many surnames derive from trades once practiced: the Smiths, Wheelwrights and Tinkers have prospered long after their forebears lost their jobs. These days, one can find a Carpenter easily enough, but a carpenter is harder to come by.

My favorite serendipitous surname of the new year is virtually onomatopoeic, mimicking the sound that its holder, the public-relations manager of a brewery in Lagos, Nigeria, might warble when importuned to provide free beer at political clamorings: Peter Onono.

That, by the way, like the Summus, is palindromic, spelling backward and forward the same.

About the time I noted Mr. Onono as the find of a lifetime, 30,000 dentists came to town for an October convention — on "the international aspects of dentistry," explained Richard Asa, spokesman

for the ADA — a palindrome in the employ of a palindrome. The Washington Post also quoted the Convention Center's assistant general manager assigned to welcome the dentures crowd, one Alan Grip.

This phenomenon of meaningful monikers is so recurrent as to cry, itself, for a name. A colleague, Bob Levey, came up with Perfect Fit Last Names, but PFLN sounds too much like a liberation movement. I have wondered if "cognome," as in "cognate," might do. Or, to turn a tired phrase, "tag name." What about "onomatclature"?

In any case, people who like to pick up names have a big world out there in which they are forever being dropped — a recent foreign example being that of the incumbent in a daunting office, the Mexico City chief of police, Javier Garcia Paniagua. His matronymic translates with the intimidation of a truncheon: "Bread and water."

Ambassador Tin Tun of tin-exporting Burma is a bit of a stretch, but nevertheless bewitching.

Closer to home was the case of the spokeswoman at Hercules Powder, in Radford, Virginia, who as a medium became a message when she sought to explain to that distraught community the import of an explosion at the arsenal. Don't panic, said Frances Selnow.

Baseball names, both nick- and sur-, can be as entertaining as games, dating from the time when the main between-inning diversions were the lineups. A Dodger infielder last season offered just the androgynous touch for this less enlightened era: Mike Sharperson.

Another was Rich Yeti despite a losing season. The general manager of the Pirates, Syd Thrift, lived up to his name, saving \$12 million in a winning season, but he ended up in trouble with the front office.

An Estonian reporter, Urmas Reuterman, has caused some confusion among the foreign press. "You Reuter, man?" "Yes, I work for People's Voice of Tallinn." "But aren't you a Reuterman?" "Like my father before me..."

The Washington Post

## GENERAL NEWS

## Gandhi's Party Appears to Recoup

By Sanjoy Hazarika

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Monday appeared to regain some lost ground in state legislature elections when his party's nominees took decisive leads in the northeastern states of Mizoram and Nagaland after suffering a crushing defeat in a more important vote in southern India.

But meanwhile, rebellious lawmakers from the ruling Congress (I) Party urged the dismissal of the top elected official in the eastern state of Bihar. The lawmakers told the party's national secretary, Oscar Fernandez, that "the future of the party and its leadership is in danger in the state," according to reports from Patna, the state capital. Bihar is India's most impoverished and violent state.

Returns from Nagaland and Mizoram, which border on Burma and which saw major insurgent independence movements in the 1960s and 1970s, indicated that Mr. Gandhi's Congress Party was pulling ahead of its regional rivals. In Nagaland, it had captured 15 of 25 seats in a 60-seat legislature and 12 of 18 seats in the 40-member Mizoram legislature, according to news agency reports.

Returns in Tamil Nadu State showed that an alliance led by the Dravida Muthera Katchazham Party, which supports Tamil autonomy in Sri Lanka, had taken 168 of 229 electoral seats. Mr. Gandhi's party won 25 seats, while another regional party captured 32; three other seats went to other parties and independents.

The Tamil Nadu defeat was especially stinging for the Congress Party because Mr. Gandhi, putting his popularity on the line, had campaigned personally for its candidates. A Gandhi aide said the party was humiliated in Tamil Nadu because of "wrong calculations."

Popularly elected governments in Mizoram and Nagaland had collapsed last year after infighting among local leaders. In Mizoram, leaders of the anti-India insurgency who signed a peace accord with New Delhi in 1987 fell out among each other, splitting the party and leading to central intervention and fresh elections.

The vote supporting the Congress Party indicated that the Mizos tribe, which is predominantly Christian, had tired of allegations of corruption and inefficiency against the one-time guerrillas.

He is my father, my god. He does everything for me," said Jag Persvash, the youngest who had stunned his taller opponent.

"We get up at 4 o'clock, and we go for a run near here. Then we do rope climbs and more exercises. We finish about 8 o'clock, and I cook my own breakfast," all vegetarian and dairy, Jag said.

Then he goes to a school run by the Birla Industries mills. The Birlas, one of India's big industrial families, support Hanuman's program.

After returning from classes about 1:30, Jag sleeps for a couple of hours and then it is back to the wrestling school until 6 P.M., followed by preparing and eating supper and bed by 9.

"Every month or two, I go to visit my village for a day or so. They give me food and money," Jag said. "I want to be an Olympic gold medalist, and after I finish my wrestling, I want to teach, to train boys here."

More than 4,000 youngsters follow a similar regimen in Hanuman's four centers in Delhi. He has space for only about 500 of them to live, however, so the rest stay at home.

Hanuman lives with his boys, in a simple room packed with medals and pictures. He earns thousands of rupees, monthly from interest off money showered on him by patrons over the years, but none of this has changed his lifestyle. It all goes into his wrestling schools and toward helping the poor he finds on the nearby streets.

Guru and a Fighting Chance  
Wrestling Schools Offer a Way Out of Poverty in India

By Richard Weintraub

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The crowd watched intently on a damp winter afternoon as two youngsters circled each other warily on the mound of soft dirt in a park in the heart of old Delhi. A drummer walked around the outdoor ring, his steady beat building the tension.

One of the youngsters, taller and better-built than his adversary, reached out and grabbed hold of his opponent. Suddenly, there was a blur of motion and the taller, seemingly more confident youth was on his back. Seconds later, his opponent's arm was raised in victory.

The victorious youth walked slowly to an old man sitting in a row of chairs reserved for special guests and reached down to touch his guru's feet in a sign of respect.

"Well done," the old man said softly as he placed his hand on the boy's head, a sign that the youth's gesture of respect was acknowledged.

It is a ritual repeated often in cities and towns across India, usually deep in the old bazaars or in residential areas for the poorer, newly emerging middle class who still maintain ties to the old ways.

Tennis, cricket and badminton may be the favorite sports of middle-class city youth in modern India, but in the countryside and in the old bazaars of the cities, it is wrestling and sports like *kabaddi*, a rougher form of capture the flag, that hold sway.

There are references to wrestling in the literature of Vedic times, 2,500 years ago. It was the main exercise for the young in the ashrams where they went for their education. The monkey god, Hanuman, known for his bravery and strength, became the favorite god of the wrestlers, and even today is worshiped by them.

Now, youngsters are also drawn to the sport because it can offer a way out of poverty or rural backwardness. Many of the top wrestlers, for example, land jobs with a police force, or the military, where for a time they also can continue to wrestle.

Rules are changing to match international competition, and occasionally a rubber mat is used in place of traditional soft dirt arenas. But some things do not change.

Guru Hanuman — who takes his name from the monkey god — and his wrestling schools represent the marriage of old and new ways in India.

Firm of grip and nowavering in his commitment, Guru Hanuman is an institution in Indian wrestling. Most of the country's international competitors come out of his program, and at 88 years of age, he has seen many changes — as well as what has stayed the same.

He and his schools are a link to traditional ways, places where young boys come to as early as 5, and where they live, study, eat and compete together in the old ways often until they are young men. Here, the guru is all.

The guru "takes care of me."

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## COMMUNISM: Different Paths

(Continued from Page 1)

much glimmer shining into their tightly run bureaucracies.

East and West, Mr. Gorbachev is a disruptive, if invigorating, influence. The Soviet government daily Ivestia has criticized French Communists for being too stodgy, and in Portugal and West Germany, party dissidents have challenged entrenched leaders, hoisting the banner of Gorbachevism.

Jiri Hajek, who was in Alexander Dubcek's cabinet in the Prague Spring of 1968, said he still believed in Communism's dreams of security and rights for all, despite Stalin and Stalin's successors. Asked if he was still a Marxist, he replied: "For me, Marxism is what Newton's physics is for a mathematician. Maybe Gorbachev with his changes is a kind of Einstein."

But in the fast-moving societies of the capitalist West, Marxism has lost the intellectual prestige it attained after the war through thinkers like Sartre. It is quaintly archaic today to be a Marxist in Paris.

Non-Communists may regard the Soviet Union as a political and economic catastrophe, morally discredited by Stalinism. But with

**Mr. Gorbachev is a disruptive, if invigorating, influence. There is no universally accepted ideological canon any more.**

history as his yardstick, the Communist is quick to recall that Russia was a primitive, predominantly agricultural country before the Bolsheviks seized power, and that Stalin frog-marched it into the ranks of industrial nations.

"I know what it's like to try to build socialism on 14 ounces of bread," said Enrique Lister, a Spaniard who helped dig the Moscow subway. "Even today my opinion about Stalin is that he'll go down in history as a great revolutionary."

Ambivalence toward the Stalinist legacy — yes, there was terror, but it served the larger goal of laying the groundwork of socialism — appears to be an inevitable component of contemporary Communist belief. So too is the habit of confession, which discounts huge "errors" like the Soviet-led invasion of Hungary in 1956 as part of the revolutionary learning process.

Asked if they had ever been ashamed to be Communists, party members on both sides of the Yalta divide said yes. Older ones recalled the shock of the 1956 speech by Nikita S. Khrushchev denouncing Stalin's tyranny. Younger Communists, notably in the West, cited the 1968 invasion that stamped out Czechoslovakia's quest for Communism "with a human face."

But elsewhere the habit of explaining away is deeply ingrained. Straight-faced, East German Communists portray the Berlin Wall as a defense against subversive depredations from the West. Czechoslovak party members can in the same breath endorse the imperative for democratic change and denounce

Mr. Dubcek for having opened the door to "reaction" in 1968.

In many ways, it would seem easier to be a Communist in Western Europe, a selfless toiler for the millennium, than in Eastern Europe, where Communists are a privileged caste presiding over a ramshackle system that has failed to deliver prosperity, not to mention political freedom.

In the West, Communists face a hostile political environment but draw comfort from a circle of comrades locked in the same uphill struggle. They see themselves as fighting for the underdog against an exploitative system. By contrast, Communist Party members in Eastern Europe are often despised by the people they govern.

In Communist Europe, the workers, for whom the state nominally exists — frequently feel alienated and embittered, and in Poland they have fueled a revolt. But in capitalist societies, Communist convictions can give blue-collar workers a sense of dignity, purpose and incorruptibility.

In a Paris suburb, Jean-Pierre Quilgars, 33, a machine-tool worker, said the party had brought him friends and self-confidence. "I couldn't think of not being a Communist," he said. "It's my life."

Despite such dedicated followers, Western Communist parties continue to lose electoral support as blue-collar jobs are eliminated, shrinking the proletariat that Marx predicted would rise up in overthrow capitalism.

In the late 1970s, the patchwork doctrine of "Eurocommunism" seemed to be covering the ancient rift between Communism and Social Democracy, but it fell apart, largely because of resistance from the French Communist Party.

Martin Jacques, editor of the British Communist Party's lively journal of theory, Marxism Today, speculates that his own party may not have a future as an independent organization. But he favors the party, which Marxism Today is at the same time exercising enormous influence on the autonomous British Labor Party, which, he says, "is not very good at thinking."

In decline, Communists in Europe draw hope, and solace, from Communist-inspired struggles in the Third World. One of their proudest legacies, the justified conviction that they played a vital role in accelerating the decolonization of Africa and Asia.

Even so, many Communists interviewed seem to have lost their missionary zeal, and the humiliation of Afghanistan has contributed to a reluctance to export revolution to the Third World. Mr. Gorbachev conveys the disquieting impression that the Communist parties of Western Europe and the Third World do not figure very high on his list of priorities.

There is a growing sense that the great deeds and struggles lie in the past, not in the future. A poignant note of nostalgia was struck by former Communists like Daniele Bilitieri, 36, an editor in Sicily.

"I have suffered so many disappointments," Mr. Bilitieri said. "But I think that having been a committed Communist has given me something that no one will ever be able to take away from me, something that I believe is important for any man: a capacity for indignation and rebellion."

**NEXT: Third World and the United States.**

## What 'Communist' Means in Europe

### For a Frenchman, the Party Is 'Life' and He 'Lives It'

New York Times Service

Jean-Pierre Quilgars, 33, was dismissed from his job at the Renault factory in the Paris suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt two years ago.

He said he was one of 10 Communist Party members and unionists dismissed for organizing protests against layoffs. Renault also prosecuted them on various charges, including theft.

All 10 were acquitted and are fighting to be rehired; three have won reinstatement.

Being a Communist has brought me many things. It has brought me friends, a way to reflect on both political and personal life. It has permitted me to have confidence in myself and believe in myself.

I couldn't think of not being a Communist. It's my life. I don't make an effort to be a Communist. I live it.

I am proud to be a Communist and have always been proud to be a Communist. There were difficult times on the international front — Afghanistan, for example — but I was never embarrassed to call myself a Communist.

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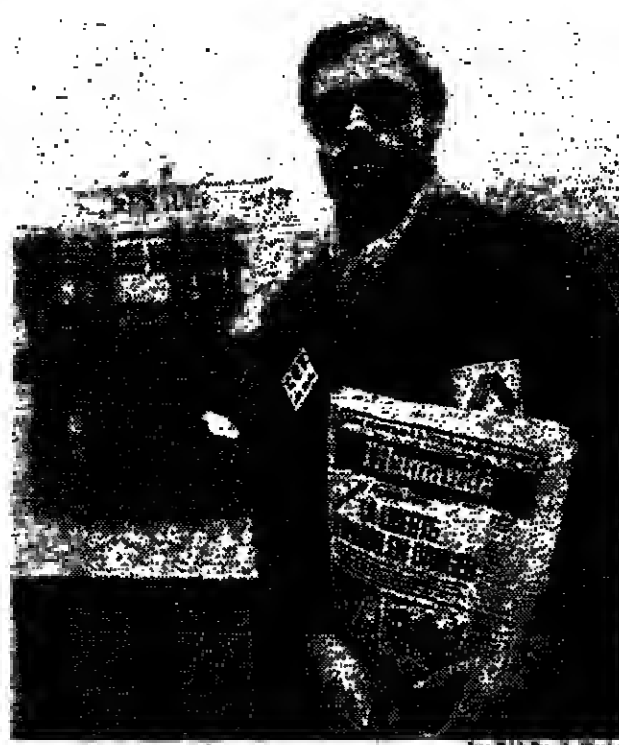
People did leave the French Communist Party at that time, but many are coming back. There was a lot of pressure from anti-Communists, but now, since Gorbachev, it is less credible for someone to be anti-Communist.

We have come a long way from the time when Reagan called Russia the evil empire. I never considered Russia a country of gulags. There are people imprisoned all over the world for beliefs. There are people in the United States, too.

Gorbachev will go the whole way. They are a bit tired of falling back. They still remember the period after Khrushchev.

Any invasion, be it Hungary or Czechoslovakia or wherever, is intolerable. One country cannot impose itself on another even if it is in the same bloc. Nothing justified the invasion by the Soviet Union.

On the United States: I fight and will continue to fight against the system there because it is capitalist. The United States has enormous responsibility in the world, but I don't think it uses it well. They are ruled by



Jean-Pierre Quilgars, a former Renault employee in France, says he was "never embarrassed" to call himself a Communist.

the law of money. It underscores the privileges of the few, not the many. Everything is built on money. Someday all countries will be

come socialist. Capitalism will fall because the resources will run out. I hope it will be sooner rather than later.

DEBORAH WISE

## For an Italian, It's a 'Capacity for Indignation'

New York Times Service

An editor at Giornale di Sicilia, Sicily's largest newspaper, Daniele Bilitieri, 36, joined the Communist Youth Federation in 1966. He left the party in 1976 after it sought an alliance with the Christian Democrats, believing at the time that it did not make sense to maintain a "militant commitment."

He continues to vote almost exclusively Communist.

I am not a repentant Communist, or an ex-Communist, maybe not even a Communist at all anymore.

The problem is to decide what kind of yardstick to use to measure this word. It is difficult to say what a Communist is today.

I remember that I wore a ring made from the metal of an American warplane shot down over Vietnam, and this was something that made me very happy.

My generation was the one that dreamed of "creating two, three, many Vietnams" — those were Che Guevara's marching orders. It was a generation that believed in fighting alongside the little

has clearly lived through difficult times.

It still has difficult moments ahead. Communist parties have lost the prestige they enjoyed in former times, due to the very changes which have been taking place, due to their own mistakes.

What mistakes? You have the era of Stalinist methods. Our own party, for example, using Carrillo led to catastrophe, using Stalinist methods in the worst sense.

I have great confidence in what Gorbachev is doing. I think he is a realist. We have a long way to go yet. Communist society is yet to come. 30 years and more.

There is no communism anywhere, not even in the Soviet Union.

Communism is still many, many years away. Feudalism was overcome, then there was capitalism.

How many phases has capital-

ism gone through? What a fight capitalism puts up! Now we have to do away with capitalism, but it won't allow it just like that. It will have to go through various phases. There are steps forward and setbacks. Capitalism will not surrender its strongholds.

On Hungary in 1956: Power was being seized by a whole group of people who were anything but communist.

On Czechoslovakia in 1968: I was there. It was an assault. I knew the Czechs well. They would not rise up for anything, not even for a sausage. I stayed on as an observer. I was convinced the whole thing was a stupid mistake, another of Brezhnev's outrages.

On why he is still a Communist: At my age there is no danger of being a turncoat. That danger exists when you are 30.

Interview by PAUL DELANEY

ROBERTO SURO

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## DALI: The Surrealist Is Dead at 84

(Continued from Page 1)

northern Spain, near his home in the seacoast village of Port Lligat. Salvador Dali was born in Figueras on May 11, 1904, the son of Salvador Dali, a lawyer, and his wife, Felipa Domech.

He showed a precocious gift for art, both in Figueras and at the National School of Fine Arts in Madrid, where he began his studies in 1921. He impressed immediately as one of nature's winners. A student who could turn his hand to anything and bring it off.

But he also impressed as a troublemaker. In 1924, he was suspended for a year on suspicion of inciting the students to revolution and in May of that year, he served brief sentences in jail in Figueras and Gerona for anti-government activities.

Dali's international career began in 1928, when he went to Paris and was made welcome by Andre Breton and the other members of the Surrealist group.

His first exhibition in Paris, at the Galerie Goemans in 1929, was as successful as anyone could have wished. Unlike his predecessors in the Surrealist group, Dali produced images that at first sight conformed exactly to the conventions of traditional oil painting.

Only after a closer look did it become clear that a watch had gone soft like overripe camembert, that very peculiar things were happening to a beautiful woman, and that it would be a mistake to put too much trust in the typical perfection of the land and the sea and the sky.

When Dali hallucinated in the late 1920s, the whole world hallucinated with him, not least the Museum of Modern Art in New York, where James Thrall Soby was later to say that Dali had portrayed "the unreal world with such extreme realism that its truth and validity could no longer be questioned."

Where the other Surrealists remained essentially private people, Dali was a born performer, a man who needed an audience and responded to it. He was a dreamer, but he dreamed for a particular reason. He wanted, in his own words, to systematize confusion and to dissect the world of everyday reality once and for all. He did this in his paintings, but he also did it in life.

If asked to lecture, he turned up in a diving bell and insisted on speaking from inside it. If asked to contribute a three-dimensional object to an exhibition, he sent along a life-size taxicab inside which rain fell throughout the duration of the show. He specialized in the poetics of disquiet, and until well into the 1930s, he produced ideas after ideas that captured the popular imagination.

This capacity is the most romantic thing that I've kept from my Communist militancy. It is something romantic that is worth carrying inside you, if for nothing else but to feel that you are a thinking man, a man who is entitled to certain rights, who knows that he is owed something by others: respect, liberty, equality of opportunity, the possibility to change, to recreate yourself.

Once a Communist decides, as I did, that the revolution is not going to be made with guns, then he tries to change the history of a nation little by little, through individual acts every day, because he has understood that a nation that is not going to follow a revolutionary strategy.

Interview by ROBERTO SURO

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## TROOPS: East Germany Pledges to Cut Its Armed Forces by 10,000

(Continued from Page 1)

appears to reflect enthusiasm for Mr. Gorbachev's foreign policies. East Germany has often tried to rally support at home and abroad by urging disarmament measures, while resisting domestic reforms of the kind espoused by Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Carlsson, the first Swedish prime minister to make an official visit to East Germany, indirectly appealed to East Germany to tear down the Berlin Wall. He said it was "important that the freedom of movement of Europeans be expanded."

Mr. Carlsson expressed the hope that glasnost and perestroika in Europe's socialist countries, together with a recent East-West accord in Vienna, would help lead to more

contacts, more tourism and more openness in Europe.

The East German government approved on Jan. 15 the concluding document of the Vienna meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which provided for strengthened guarantees of the rights to travel and emigrate. It is not yet clear how far East Berlin will go in complying with its commitments under the Vienna document.

The military spending cutback was expected to help East Germany shift resources to its industrial sector, where sagging investments helped leave economic growth substantially short of targets in 1988, according to Western economists and diplomats.

East Germany has allocated 16.1

hillion marks (\$8.8 billion) for military spending in 1989 and an additional six billion marks for internal security and the protection of its heavily fortified borders.

National income rose 3 percent in 1988, more than a full percentage point less than a target of 4.1 percent.

The Soviets have announced reductions of 50,000 men and 5,000 tanks in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Two Soviet tank divisions, two tank training regiments and eight troop battalions are to leave East Germany in 1989, Mr. Honecker said, in 1990, two more tank divisions, three training regiments and three battalions are to leave, he said.

That appeared to indicate that two-thirds of the planned Soviet

## QUAKE: Soviet Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

from Dushanbe. It added that hundreds of ambulances were ferrying the seriously wounded to local hospitals, although rescue work was difficult because of disrupted communications.

The editor in chief of the official Tadzhikistan press agency, Zaimiddin Nasreddinov, told The Associated Press that almost everybody had died in Sharona, which he said was a village. He said the quake had set off a landslide about 1.5 kilometers long from a hill above the village.

In 1985, an earthquake in Tadzhikistan left at least 5,000 people homeless and caused an unknown number of casualties.

The rapid reporting of the latest earthquake again reflected Mr. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, or openness.

It was only last month, after the Armenian disaster, that Soviet officials revealed that 110,000 people had died in a 1948 earthquake in Ashkhabad, capital of the Central Asian republic of Turkmenia. It was the worst quake ever registered in the Soviet Union.

The huge international response to the Armenian earthquake took Soviet officials by surprise. In a recent interview with the weekly Moscow News, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said it marked the first time that other nations had viewed the Soviets "not as an abstract mass of people, but as a brother in the destiny of the planet."

## Maxwell Delays Start Of His European Daily

Agence France Press

PARIS — Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, has delayed the launching of his English-language daily newspaper, The European, a spokesman for his media group said here Monday.

Mr. Maxwell announced six months ago that the paper would appear at the beginning of this year, but in November he postponed this date. On Monday, Jean Schuller, who has been appointed to direct The European, said the paper would come out around September or October.

## COURT: Affirmative Action Limit

(Continued from Page 1)

quire the prime contractor on any city building contract to subcontract at least 30 percent of the value of the project to firms that are at least one-half minority owned.

Justice O'Connor said, "The 30 percent quota cannot be said to be narrowly tailored to any goal, except perhaps outright racial balancing. It rests upon the completely unrealistic assumption that minorities will choose a particular level in lockstep proportion to their representation in the local population."

In a stinging dissent, Justice Thurgood Marshall said the Richmond ruling "marks a deliberate and giant step backward in this court's affirmative action jurisprudence."

Critics of one municipality's attempt to redress the effects of past racial discrimination in a particular industry, the majority launches a grapeshot attack on race-conscious remedies in general.

Justice Marshall said the "harsh reality" of the ruling would be to discourage or prevent cities and states from "acting to rectify the scourge of past discrimination."

The ruling is expected to have far-reaching impact on the use of so-called set-aside programs by states and cities.

Justice O'Connor drew a distinction between Richmond's plan and one enacted by Congress that the court upheld in 1980. The congressional plan required 10 percent of federal public works contracts be earmarked for minority-controlled businesses.

She said Richmond officials were not entitled to rely on a finding by Congress that there has been nationwide discrimination in the construction industry.

The Richmond plan was challenged by a building contractor, J.A. Croson Co., after it lost a city contract to install stainless steel urinals and water closets at the city jail. Croson did not include a minority-owned business as a subcontractor.

Richmond officials adopted the affirmative action plan in 1983. Although the minorities named in the plan included Hispanics, Orientals, Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts, the primary beneficiary would have been blacks.

The city's population is about

half black. But the city's minority-owned businesses historically received less than 1 percent of the value of the city's public building contracts.

The ruling on Monday upheld a decision by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, based in Richmond.

A coalition of groups representing local and state governments had said that striking down the Richmond plan would reopen old wounds and discourage affirmative action if it meant that governments must first admit past discrimination before adopting remedial programs.

In other action, the court made these rulings:

• It said that police did not need court warrants before searching from helicopters for marijuana growing in fenced-in yards.

• It refused to let a financially troubled utility company increase electric rates to help pay for a controversial nuclear power plant in Seabrook, New Hampshire.



**P 3**

**By Suzy Menkes**  
*International Herald Tribune*

## PARIS FASHION

Jean-Louis Scherrer's floral chiffon dress, left, and Marc Bohan's pyramid jacket and chiffon skirt.

**By Mike Zwerin**  
*International Herald Tribune*

LANVIN  
PARIS  
*Haute Couture Maryll Lanvin*  
22, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris

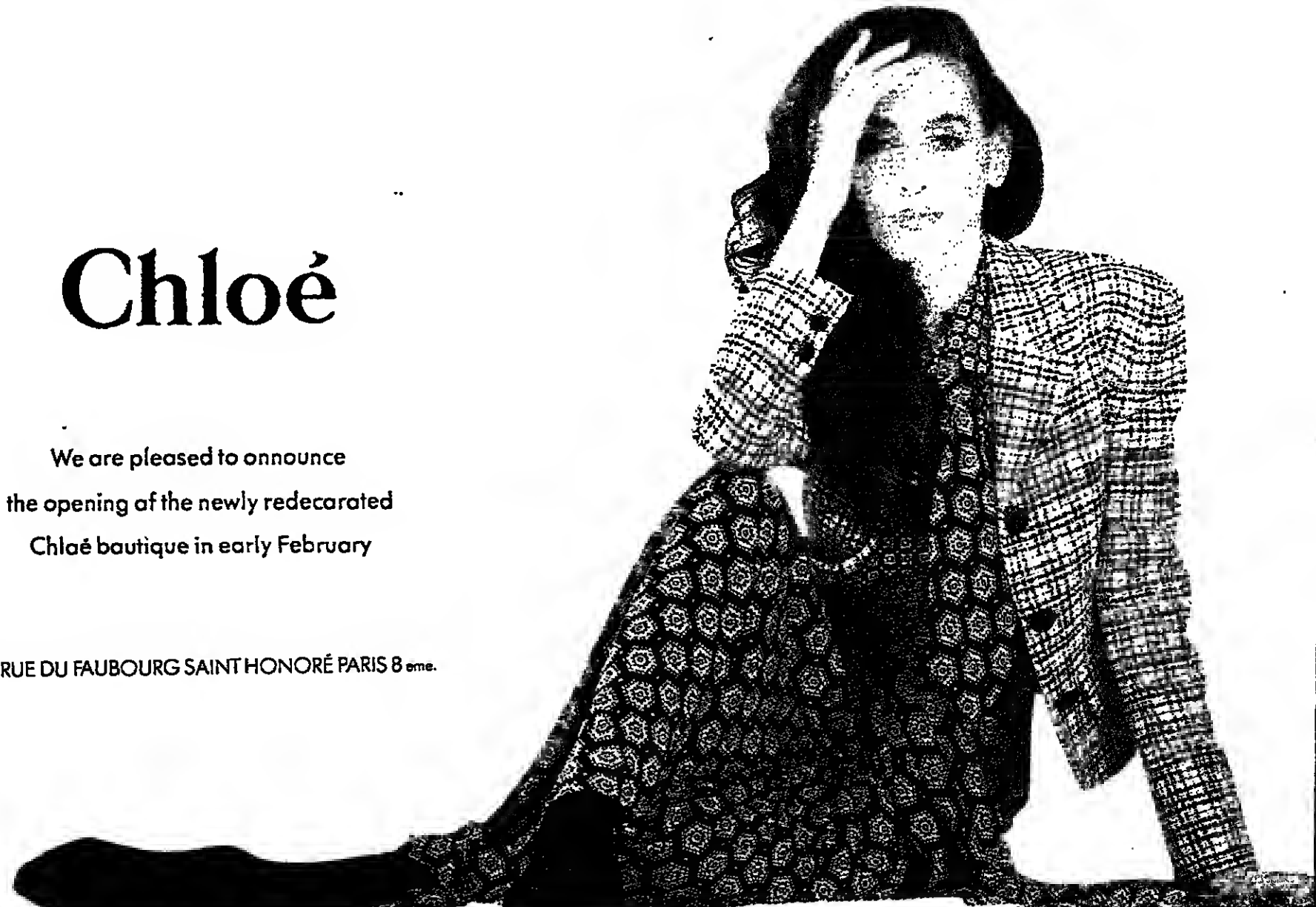


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MOSCOW**

**Herald Tribune**

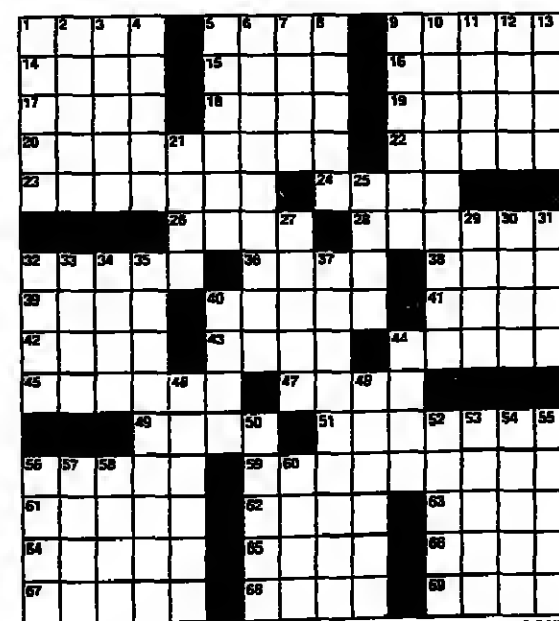
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14 Agreeable response	41 Take for a ride
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17 Trammell of baseball	44 Waits on
18 "— boy!"	45 Swift's sorta
19 Prestage	47 Train for a bout
20 Shrove Tuesday	49 Albacore
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23 Flèche	56 Grandiose tales
24 Pultulate	58 Side by side, from Latin
26 Schismatic group	61 Smashup
28 Cookout entencements	62 Deplared one's lapasa
32 Type of lyric poem	63 Receipt of a son
	64 Flavoring seed
	65 Discard goddess
	66 Shade of blue

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**DOWT**

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	34 Skip	58 Dogtrot, e g
		60 Atmosphere or ambience



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	141.50	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
AT&T	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
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Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,640,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,640,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,640,000
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141.50	141.00	141.00	-0.50		

Monday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Close	Prev.
141.50	141.00
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141.50	141.00
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NASDAQ Index	
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AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	141.50	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
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Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
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Dow Jones Bond Averages	
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NYSE Diary	
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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
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141.50	141.00	141.50	141.00	141.50	141.00

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
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141.50	141.00	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
141.50	141.00	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
141.50	141.00	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
141.50	141.00	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
141.50	141.00	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
141.50	141.00	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
141.50	141.00	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
141.50	141.00	141.00	141.00	-0.50	

Standard & Poor's Index	
Close	Prev.
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00

NASDAQ Diary	
Close	Prev.
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00
141.50	141.00

AMEX Stock Index					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	141.50	141.00	141.00	-0.50	
AT&T	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## N.Y. Stocks Slide at the Close

NEW YORK — Prices took a nosedive at the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday as jittery investors bailed out after failing to reignite last week's advance, which stalled when the market was unable to pierce a key technical barrier.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which shed 3.75 points Friday, fell 16.97, to close at 12,118.39.

Broad-market measures also retreated. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 1.03, to 160.13, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 2.13, to 284.50. The price of an average share declined by 22 cents.

Declines outpaced advances by a 5-3 ratio. Big Board volume totaled 141.64 million shares, down from 165.00 million traded on Friday.

Analysts said the market was struggling against a psychological hurdle at 2,250 on the Dow — approximately the half-way point between the index's Aug. 25, 1987, peak close of 2,722.42 and its low point of 1,736.74 following a 508-point plunge on Oct. 19 of that year.

An early surge carried the blue-chip indicator above the critical 2,250-level as the session began but skepticism soon overcame the advance.

Chester Pado, director of technical research at Jefferies & Co. in Los Angeles, attributed the morning gain to futures-related buying programs that kicked in at the opening.

Mr. Pado said, however, that he was encouraged by the market's relative stability once the computer buying played itself out.

The range from 2,230 to 2,250 on the Dow "is a problem area in the sense that it represents a 50 percent retracement of the movement from

peak to trough," Mr. Pado said. "Filling a gap of that magnitude normally brings out a fair amount of supply that must be absorbed."

He forecast "about a week or so" dominated by selling, flushing out shares the market would have to absorb before it can resume moving up.

Rodia Anderson, vice president in equity trading at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., said a period of backtracking was neither unhealthy nor unexpected in light of the market's substantial gain over the past two months. The Dow industrials have advanced around 170 points since mid-November.

"We're in a consolidation phase here," Mr. Anderson said. "The roof's not going to fall in, but we're entitled to some backing and filling after being up here 10 weeks."

Mr. Anderson said he expected it would take several days to break through the 2,250 barrier.

Texas Eastern was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 14 to 48 1/2. The Houston-based pipeline and oil production concern, the target of a \$42-a-share takeover offer from Coastal Corp., has said it will seek other bidders.

Ford Motor was second on the actives list, off 1/4 to 52 1/4. RJR Nabisco was third, down 1/4 to 94 1/4.

Polaroid slipped 1/4 to 39 1/4. Shamrock Acquisition III, a California investment group that is conducting a \$45-a-share hostile tender offer for the instant camera maker, said a court hearing on its effort to invalidate Polaroid defensive measures was set for March 16.

AT&T ended unchanged at 29 1/4. IBM dropped 1/4 to 122 1/4.

Other blue-chips were mostly lower.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IBM	141.50	141.00	141.00	3.00	4.3%	14.0	141.50	141.00	141.00	-0.50														
AT&T	100.00	99.50	99.50	2.00	4.0%	15.0	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50														
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	1.00	3.0%	10.0	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50														
Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	1.00	3.0%	10.0	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50														
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Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	1.00	3.0%	10.0	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50														

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Amgen	100.00	99.50	99.50	1.00	3.0%	10.0	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50														
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

On Oslo's Soaring Bourse  
It Might As Well Be Spring

By NICHOLAS DOUGHTY

**O**SLO — Norway's stock exchange suffered as badly as any in the 1987 crash. Now it is back with a vengeance. The all-share index has risen more than 30 percent in just over two months, putting Oslo among the world's pacesetters, as foreign and domestic investors have bought in record volume.

Analysts say a stronger economy will sustain the rally, although it may slow and some expect a correction soon.

"Last time we had a record high here, it was just before the crash, and it did not reflect the state of Norway's economy," said one securities analyst. "To use a Biblical reference, that time, it was a house built on sand, and we suffered for most of last year as a result. This time around, we're building on rock."

Many analysts expect the index to outstrip its all-time high of 442.44 points, set in September 1987, by the end of the year. The index closed at 395.06 on Friday.

The 1987 high 'was a house built on sand,' but 'this time around, we're building on rock.'

"This boom will last the year and beat the previous record," said Morten Normann, a securities analyst with Bergen Bank. "Although one would expect a correction or two along the way. This is not a speculative boom. It's real."

The all-share index has climbed more than 90 points since Dec. 1, the capitalized value of Norwegian listed companies has risen by around 15 percent and turnover last week reached a record 718 million kroner (\$108.2 million) in one day.

Mr. Normann and others cited several factors for the advance:

- Higher prices for North Sea oil, backbone of Norway's economy, and a rise in the dollar, in which crude is priced.
- Norway's falling inflation and interest rates and improved foreign trade figures.
- A decision by the Labor government to discard a 1 percent stock turnover tax from the start of 1989 and to let foreign shareholders own larger parts of industrial companies.
- Expectations of improved company results, partly due to booming prices for Norway's other main export, light metals.

**N**EIGHBORING SWEDEN gave the exchange another shot in the arm last week when it lifted restrictions on Swedes buying foreign stocks.

"That really gave us an extra boost," said Stein Bruun at the Oslo Finans brokerage. "The Swedes are very interested in Norway."

But, Mr. Bruun added, "I think it's gone a bit too far a bit too fast. There is certainly going to be a correction soon."

That view was shared by Alison Brady, an analyst with Enskilda Securities in London, who said, "There has to be a downward correction. But the essentials are encouraging. Norway is doing better. The prospects are good for the market this year."

**BRUSSELS** — The 19th-century Brussels bourse will start computer share trading on Tuesday in a long-awaited modernization that brokers hope will attract foreign investors and bring back business in Belgian stocks snared by London.

Between now and June, the computers will gradually replace the blackboards on which prices are still chalked up at the Palais de la Bourse.

Brussels is adopting CATS, the Computer Assisted Trading System developed by the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1977 and used by the Paris Bourse for the last two years.

Jean Peterbroeck, president of the Brussels bourse commission, said, "Nine Belgian stocks are already quoted all day in London. If we didn't want our market to disappear, we had to act."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Jan. 23
Amsterdam	2.364
Brussels	36.431
Frankfurt	1.848
London (sterling)	1.775
Milan	1.333
New York (dollar)	1.776
Paris	6.559
Tokyo	127.90
Zurich	1.595
1 ECU	1.228
1 DM	1.311

Other Dollar Values	Jan. 23
Australian	1.375
Belgian franc	36.431
British pound	1.775
Canadian dollar	1.311
French franc	6.559
German mark	1.848
Italian lira	1.333
Japanese yen	127.90
Spanish peseta	166.637
Swiss franc	1.595
U.S. dollar	1.000

Forward Rates	Jan. 23
1 month	1.776
3 months	1.776
6 months	1.776
1 year	1.776

Interest Rates

Monetary Deposits	Jan. 23
1 month	5.00%
3 months	5.00%
6 months	5.00%
1 year	5.00%

Key Money Rates	Jan. 23
Discount rate	5.00%
Call money	5.00%
3-month Treasury bill	5.00%
6-month Treasury bill	5.00%
1-year Treasury bill	5.00%

U.S. Money Market Funds	Jan. 23
Fidelity	1.12%
Putnam	1.12%
Investment Company of America	1.12%
Wellington	1.12%

Gold	Jan. 23
Spot	375.00
1 month	375.00
3 months	375.00
6 months	375.00
1 year	375.00

MAN IN THE NEWS:

Valukas Moves to Center Stage With Chicago Futures Probe

By Kurt Eichenwald

**CHICAGO** — To some lawyers here, Anton Valukas, the U.S. attorney in Chicago, is the Rudolph W. Giuliani of the Midwest.

But others, including some people who work on his staff, scoff at the notion. Mr. Valukas, they say, has been even more aggressive than his counterpart in New York, who spearheaded the investigations of insider trading on Wall Street.

Regardless, lawyers who know Mr. Valukas say he has chafed during the past

two years as Mr. Giuliani's investigations have captured the media spotlight.

But Mr. Valukas, 45, is in the shadows no longer.

With the revelation last week that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and federal prosecutors have been conducting a huge undercover investigation of possible fraud at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, the two largest U.S. futures exchanges, Mr. Valukas is now at center stage.

When he assumed the job of U.S. attorney in Chicago in 1985, he vowed that

he would make the prosecution of white-collar crime a top priority.

"We are seeing a situation develop where professionals are themselves participating in illegal acts," Mr. Valukas said in a speech that year.

He made it clear that in conducting investigations he intended to employ electronic recording devices like those used in the sting operation on the futures exchanges.

"A tape recording of a person engaging in criminal activity could be very persuasive," said Daniel Gillogly, an executive

assistant U.S. attorney who is one of two people overseeing the investigation of the futures exchanges. "It is a very powerful kind of evidence."

Some of Mr. Valukas's cases have been novel. For example, work at his office led last summer to the indictment of three sports agents and an athlete on charges that improper payments and threats of violence had been used to induce dozens of athletes to sign professional management contracts while they were in college.

He also investigated fraud by a military contractor in Illinois, Sundstrand

Corp. The company agreed last year to pay \$115 million after acknowledging that it had engaged in a conspiracy to overcharge the government on contracts.

Moreover, Mr. Valukas has prosecuted members of a Chicago street gang on charges of conspiring to commit terrorist acts in the United States for the Libyan government.

Few people in Chicago seem to be surprised that Mr. Valukas has undertaken the enormous effort of investigating the futures exchanges. Some lawyers, in

See VALUKAS, Page 12

Futures Panel In Probe

Chairman Cites Market Integrity

**WASHINGTON** — The head of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, said Monday that the agency's part in an investigation of Chicago futures exchanges reflected its desire to protect the integrity of futures markets.

Wendy Lee Gramm said at a news conference that the commission's involvement in the investigation, led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was an example of why people should have confidence in those markets.

"We believe it is important for the integrity of these markets that we have been involved and actively participating in the investigation," she said. "The fact we bring cases to root out fraud and abuses is an example of why people should have some confidence in our ability to police the markets."

She gave no new details on the unprecedented operation, which sources here said took two years and involved undercover agents from the FBI, on the floors of the Chicago Board of Trade and Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the largest U.S. futures exchanges.

Mrs. Gramm confirmed that commission staff had participated in the undercover operation and continued to be actively involved. She did not say, however, exactly how the staff had participated or precisely when the probe began.

According to sources quoted by The New York Times, inspectors working for the U.S. Postal Service as well as officials with the Internal Revenue Service have joined the FBI's investigation.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange said Monday that its own investigators had already delved into some of the same trading practices that appear to have triggered the government's fraud investigation.

Mrs. Gramm said the CFTC often had cooperated with the Justice Department and other law enforcement agencies and would continue to do so.

(Reuters, NYT)



Planes of Texas Air Corp. subsidiaries Eastern Airlines and Continental Airlines in Miami.

Eastern Facing Point of No Return

End to Labor Strife May Not Be Enough to Save Carrier

By Agis Salpukas

**NEW YORK** — As Eastern Airlines and the machinists union continue their bitter fight over wages and working conditions, some airline industry analysts and executives are beginning to ask whether the carrier has reached a point from which it cannot emerge in a financially sound condition — even if labor peace eventually is achieved.

Frank Lorenzo, chairman of Texas Air Corp., Eastern's parent, and Charles Bryan, the leader of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers at Eastern, have been locked in a struggle for two years, ever since Texas Air bought Eastern.



Frank Lorenzo

Their dispute has been marked by the sale of some of the carrier's assets, numerous lawsuits, safety investigations initiated by federal agencies after lobbying by Eastern unions, severe disruptions of service and several efforts to sell the airline.

The turmoil — particularly the safety investigations — has led many travelers to stop using Eastern, strikingly cutting the

airline's revenue and increasing losses.

To reduce the losses and generate cash to finance operations, Mr. Lorenzo and his managers at Eastern have continued to shrink the airline by sharply trimming staff and routes and by selling assets. But Eastern's ability to meet its operating expenses has continued to decline steadily.

"We may already have reached the point of no return," said Julius Malduis, airline industry analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. "The much-publicized struggle at Eastern may have turned off the traveler to the point where he may never return."

Travel agents say some customers now tell them they do not want Eastern flights, even when such flights might be more convenient.

The strategy of shrinking the airline by selling assets — its East Coast shuttle operation, its computerized reservation system and many of its planes — has reduced the carrier to a size where it may no longer be viable.

Mr. Malduis said such a strategy might help alleviate some immediate problems, but could not work over the long term. Loss of revenue eventually outweighs the ability to reduce costs, he said.

Meanwhile, little progress has been made in the dispute with the machinists' union.

Eastern wants sizable concessions in wages, benefits and work rules, contending that the cuts

See EASTERN, Page 12

Collins Chairman Resigns, Murdoch Takes Post

By Rupert Murdoch

**LONDON** — Rupert Murdoch assumed the chairmanship on Monday of William Collins PLC, three weeks after winning a six-year takeover battle for the Glasgow-based publishing house.

A Collins spokeswoman said Ian Chapman, who had accepted Mr. Murdoch's £403 million (£175 million) bid only after receiving assurances that editorial policies would be maintained, had resigned as chairman.

She gave no reason for his decision, but said he had also surrendered his position as chief executive. No replacement for this post had been named.

The takeover by Mr. Murdoch's News International PLC of William Collins, formerly Britain's

biggest independent publishing house, stirred up opposition from some writers and politicians. They said they thought Mr. Murdoch, who also owns The Sun, Today and the Times newspapers in Britain, could change the character of the company.

William Collins publishes books ranging from the Bible to Michael S. Gorbachev's "Perestroika." It owns the Fontana, Flamingo, Armada and Paladin names.

Ken Follett, a writer of thrillers, said he would leave Collins, citing what he called the "vulgarity and obscenity" of Mr. Murdoch's newspapers.

Mr. Chapman, who worked for Collins for 40 years, denied just after the takeover that he had encouraged a rebellion by authors.

But his initial opposition to the bid was well known.

Mr. Murdoch's empire comprises press, publishing, film and broadcast interests on four continents.

Collins had tried to fend off Mr. Murdoch since he first attempted to take the company over in 1981.

In November, News International made a bid of £294 million, then raised to £403 million after the French publisher Groupe de la Cité expressed friendly interest in Collins.

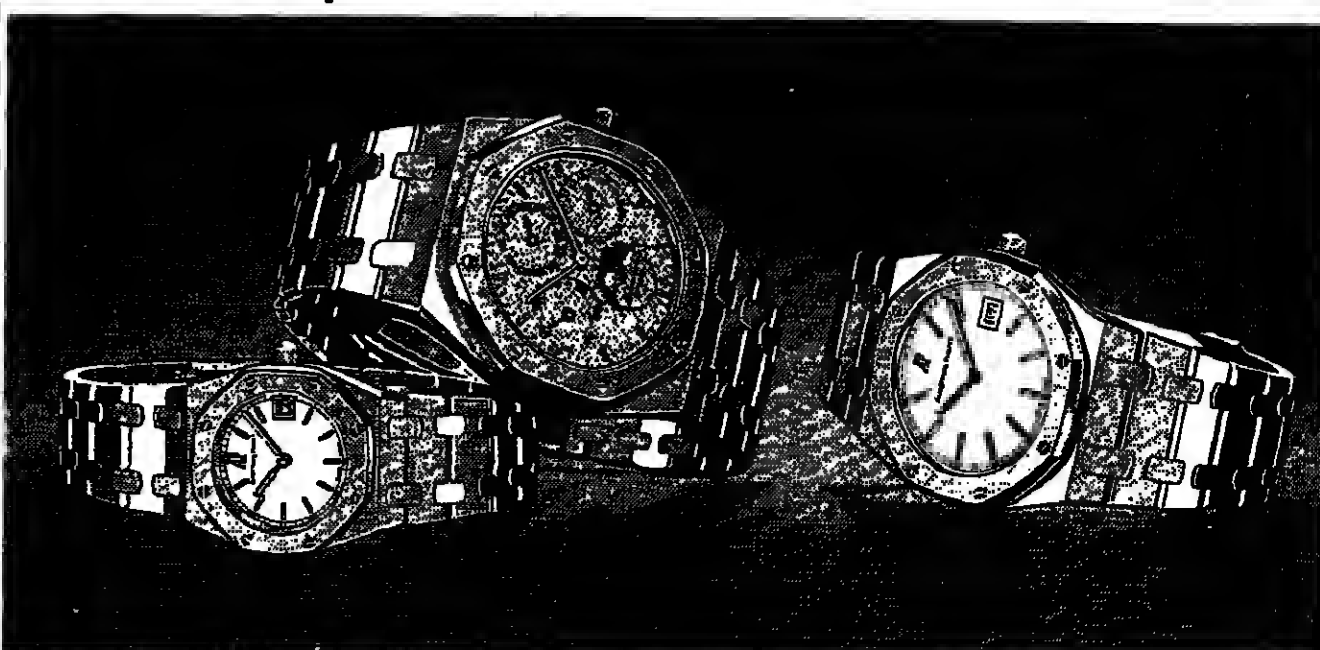
Collins rejected both News International bids, but agreed to open talks after the French concern withdrew. The board accepted Mr. Murdoch's bid after he announced he had accumulated 45.4 percent of voting shares and 20.3 percent of ordinary shares on the market.

News International said after the acquisition, "Collins will remain free to pursue its existing editorial policy of publishing authors with a wide variety of beliefs and views in the interest of building a successful book and publishing group."

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Unigate to Sell Part of Dairy Unit

**LONDON** — Unigate PLC, a British dairy and meat products company, said Monday that it had agreed to sell part of Unigate Dairies, its liquid milk business, to Dairy Crest Ltd., a division of Britain's Milk Marketing Board, for about £152 million (\$270 million).

About £126 million of the payment will be in cash, with the balance being met by the sale to Unigate of Dairy Crest's creamery at Chard in Somerset.

The business being sold repre-

sents around 46 percent of Unigate Dairies' liquid milk volume, Unigate said. The Milk Marketing Board is a government-sponsored industry association.

Last month, Unigate said a 4.9 percent stake in it had been acquired by Goodman International Ltd., an Irish meatpacker. Analysts speculated at the time that the move could herald a takeover bid.

Unigate said Monday that it was reducing its activities in the liquid milk business because the market is now mature and the prospects for

future significant increases in profit through growth were limited.

Unigate said the proceeds from the sale would be available for investment in the group's core growth businesses of food and distribution services.

The transaction between Unigate and Dairy Crest reflects Unigate's focusing of operations in the growth sectors within its core businesses, Standard & Poor's Corp. said. By selling about half of its liquid milk business, Unigate will reduce its exposure to this mature market, S&P said.

Standard & Poor's said it had affirmed at A-1 the Eurocommercial paper of Unigate and the U.S. commercial paper of its Unigate Inc. subsidiary.

The unaudited book value of the assets to be sold amounted to £69.8 million as of Oct. 1, Unigate said.

Unigate estimated the proportion of the group's operating profit attributable to liquid milk would fall to around 20 percent from 30 percent. Unigate Dairies had £33.5 million profit on revenue of £684 million in the year ending March 1988.

The proposed sale involves seven processing plants and 89 distribution depots in England and eastern Wales. Unigate Dairies is to retain operations in South London and other parts of southern England and western Wales.

Unigate said that while it was in the best interests of the company to sell up to half its liquid milk operations, the acquisition of additional creamery facilities had become an important objective.

The acquisition of the Chard creamery will enable Unigate to become self-sufficient in butter making.

## Boston Co. Fires President Over Misstatement of Profit

**NEW YORK** — Boston Co. has removed its president, James N. von Gerneten, after having concluded that its after-tax earnings for the first three quarters of 1988 were overstated by \$30 million.

The investment advisory company, a unit of Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., also announced on Friday the resignations of Joseph F. Murphy, chief financial officer and executive vice president, and Michael J. Walsh, senior vice president and treasurer.

Mr. von Gerneten also was chairman of a Boston Co. affiliate, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., and was a director of both companies. Boston Co. said that Mr. von Gerneten "was removed due to his failure to meet the standards of managerial performance expected by the board."

The three executives had been

suspended with pay in late December, published reports said, pending the results of a review of Boston Co.'s 1988 financial report.

At the time, a Boston Co. executive said earnings might have been overstated by \$10 million to \$15 million. But on Jan. 13, Shearson said it would restate its net income for the first three quarters of the year by \$30 million to correct the overstatement.

Shearson had previously reported earnings of \$140 million for the first nine months of 1988.

"The overstatements related to improper accounting for certain revenue and expense items at Boston Co.," the company said. "There was no misuse of company or client assets and there has been no impact whatsoever on any clients."

On a restated basis, the company said, Boston Co. was profitable for the fourth quarter and the year.

## Deutsche Bank Chairman Expected to Lead Krupp

**HAMBURG** — Alfred Herrhausen, chairman of Deutsche Bank AG, is expected to become chairman of the supervisory board of Fried. Krupp GmbH, according to a published report on Monday.

The Hamburg-based magazine Der Spiegel said Mr. Herrhausen was approached by the Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach Foundation, which controls nearly 75 percent of the unprofitable industrial conglomerate, to replace Bertold Beitz. The remainder of Krupp is owned by Iran.

Mr. Herrhausen is known to favor a merger of Krupp and its rival, Thyssen AG. The magazine said he was expected to accept the post this week. Deutsche Bank and Krupp declined to confirm the report.

Der Spiegel added that Wilhelm Scheider, chairman of Krupp's executive board, also is expected to be replaced. It said he would be supplanted next month by Gerhard Cromme, 46, chairman of the management board of the profitable Krupp Stahl AG subsidiary.

Krupp turned a profit of 41.8 million Deutsche marks (\$22.7 million at the current exchange rate) in 1987. But it is expected to post a loss of up to 100 million DM for 1988, stemming largely from its heavy-machinery activities.

## Schlumberger Plans Sale

**UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL**

**NEW YORK** — Schlumberger Ltd., the French-controlled oil services giant, said Monday that it planned to sell its military operations, Fairchild Weston Systems.

The company said the decision to sell the operations was in line with its "strategy to refocus on its principal product lines."

S.T. McCormick, a spokesman, said the company would focus on its oil field services and utility metering businesses. He said, however, that selling Fairchild Weston would not necessitate a restructuring of the remaining businesses.

Fairchild Weston, with facilities in the United States, Britain and

France, has about 3,500 employees.

Mr. McCormick said it was too early to speculate on the price Fairchild Weston might fetch. The company did not indicate whether it was already negotiating with potential buyers.

Fairchild Weston was profitable in 1988, Schlumberger said, and posted revenue of \$320 million. Its primary activities consist of advanced technology in the areas of electro-optical sensors, communication and control systems for aerospace and ground armament weapons systems.

Schlumberger's stock closed down \$1.125 at \$34.125 on the New York Stock Exchange.

## Disney's Move Into TV Highlights a Trend

**NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE**

**BURBANK, California** — Following an industry trend, Walt Disney Co. has taken control of a television station as a proving ground and outlet for its programs, and analysts say the entertainment company is likely to buy more general-interest stations.

Last month, Disney took over station in Los Angeles, the most competitive TV market in the United States.

Disney, which reaches about 4 million cable subscribers through its Disney Channel, is estimated to be the fourth-largest producer of programming for stations affiliated with the three major U.S. networks, CBS, NBC and ABC.

"We will try to create programs for our own station," said Randy Reiss, president of Walt Disney Television. "That's one of the reasons we bought it."

Disney's efforts are likely to affect the array of programming it has available for sale to the nation's 256 independent stations, and to foreign broadcasters.

The efforts will also furnish a test of whether the company's magic touch in making films will hold in broadcasting.

"Every one of the major studios will be a powerhouse in television or they'll end up as a subsidiary of another company," said Lee S. Igar, an analyst at PaineWebber Inc. in New York.

"The good companies must be integrated," he said, referring to moves by media conglomerates to acquire film and television studios are placed in major markets by buying TV stations, cable networks and movie-theater chains.

The latest evidence of the trend came last week when Paramount

Pictures Corp., owned by Gulf & Western Inc., agreed to take an option to buy control of the five-station TVX Broadcast Group.

Paramount's proposed acquisition comes after Disney's \$320 million purchase of KHL, MCA Inc.'s \$387 million deal for WWOR-TV in New York and the \$1.6 billion deal for seven former Metromedia stations by Fox Inc., owned by Rupert Murdoch.

Disney's primary goal at KHL is to bolster lagging ratings and improve profit in the nation's most highly fragmented market.

Twelve stations, including three network outlets and four independent ones on the strong VHF band, compete for the area's 4.7 million households, which make up 5.7 percent of the nation's population.

Disney plans a complete overhaul of KHL's programming, and the planned mix has a distinctly Disney stamp.

The company is paying top dollar to stockpile animated shows — including its own syndicated children's series, "Duck Tales," and "Chip 'n' Dale's Rescue Rangers."

## VALUKAS: Spotlight in Chicago

**(Continued from first finance page)**

fact, said they had thought for several years that Mr. Valukas, who once defended people charged with violating rules governing the futures industry, had been looking at the exchanges as an area that should be examined.

"He's somebody who knows the futures markets very well," a lawyer who has worked with him said. "He knows all the tricks that can go on there."

Mr. Valukas and his assistants have refused to confirm or deny that an investigation is under way or that secret tape recordings were made. Nonetheless, 50 to 100 subpoenas are known to have been issued last week.

In Chicago legal circles, the best known of the cases pursued by Mr. Valukas was an investigation inherited from a former U.S. attorney, involving bribes and other illegal activities by judges and other members of the legal profession.

Those cases and others have won

him praise among a number of lawyers in Chicago.

At the same time, however, Mr. Valukas is criticized for being inflexible in his application of the law. He has also been criticized in published reports and by people who work with the U.S. Attorney's Office for activities that have raised eyebrows in the legal community.

For example, in 1986, it was reported that a top assistant to Mr. Valukas had leaked secret information about grand jury proceedings to a Florida magazine writer as part of a bargain to persuade the writer to delay a story that might damage an investigation.

"That type of behavior is absolutely outrageous," said Rob Warden, editor of Chicago Lawyer, the publication that broke the story. "Information from a grand jury investigation is not the government's to leak."

Mr. Valukas said he would respond to the accusations "at the appropriate time," but he has not, yet done so.

## Du Pont Plans 2 Asian Plants

**AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE**

**SINGAPORE** — Du Pont Asia Pacific Ltd., a unit of the U.S. chemical company Du Pont Co., said Monday that it would build two chemical plants in Singapore for \$300 million (Singapore dollars).

William Alunkal, Du Pont Asia's president, said one of the plants would produce plastics to replace certain metals used in vehicles, hardware, construction, electronics and consumer goods. The plant, costing 50 million dollars, would be ready by next year, he said.

The proposed investment is one of the largest in Singapore's chemical industry in 10 years, Mr. Alunkal said.

## EASTERN: Carrier Faces Crunch

**(Continued from first finance page)**

are necessary if the airline is to become profitable. The machinists say that the cuts are too deep and that there are other ways to trim costs.

The National Mediation Board, which has jurisdiction in the dispute, has moved closer to making a decision on whether to declare an impasse in the 15-month effort to negotiate a new contract. But sources involved in the talks said the board's willingness to do so depended largely on Eastern's management.

They said the board felt that Eastern had not made a good-faith effort to bargain with the union and that an impasse would not be declared until the carrier changed its approach. When an impasse is declared, a 30-day cooling-off period ensues, after which a company can impose the last offer that it

made if no contract agreement is reached.

The union, for its part, has the right to strike at that point.

Although Eastern has been pressing the board to declare an impasse, the airline has not made any significant new proposals since last July, when an effort to reach an agreement broke down.

At that time, the carrier made a contract offer that called for the deep cuts in wages and benefits and major changes in work rules.

Eastern's management now faces a sticky problem: to get an impasse it would have to improve its offer to convince Walter Wallace, the chairman of the National Mediation Board, that it wanted to settle.

But if an impasse were to be granted on that basis, Eastern later imposed its last offer, it would not be nearly as tough as the one now on the table.

A complicating factor in the negotiations is that Mr. Bryan and the other union leaders at Eastern are reluctant to settle as long as they believe they can be part of a buyout of the airline.

Part of Mr. Bryan's strategy is to outlast Mr. Lorenzo and put pressure on him to sell the company in a leveraged buyout that would give the employees a major share of the carrier. As Eastern's position deteriorates, the pressure increases on Mr. Lorenzo to sell and turn his attention to his other subsidiary, Continental Airlines.

The danger is that both sides may wait too long and have no airline left to turn around, analysts believe.

The mediation board, while aware of Eastern's decline, is not required to consider a company's financial condition when making a decision on an impasse.

Whether the carrier can survive such a prolonged struggle is becoming increasingly doubtful, industry analysts said.

One analyst, who asked not to be identified, said that if no major shift in the negotiations was made by either side, in six months that airline could have a settlement imposed on it by Congress under provisions of the Railway Labor Act. Such a settlement would probably not impose concessions from the unions deep enough to enable Eastern to rebound.

Michael Saltsz, a bond analyst for L.F. Rothschild & Co., has calculated that Eastern's operating cash flow shrank to \$200 million for the first nine months of 1988 from \$474 million a year earlier.

Meanwhile some of the major costs of the airline, such as its huge interest expense on debt, have remained stable. As a result, Eastern covered only 36 percent of its cash needs from operating profit and interest income in the first nine months. The rest was made up from asset sales, new debt and cash on hand.

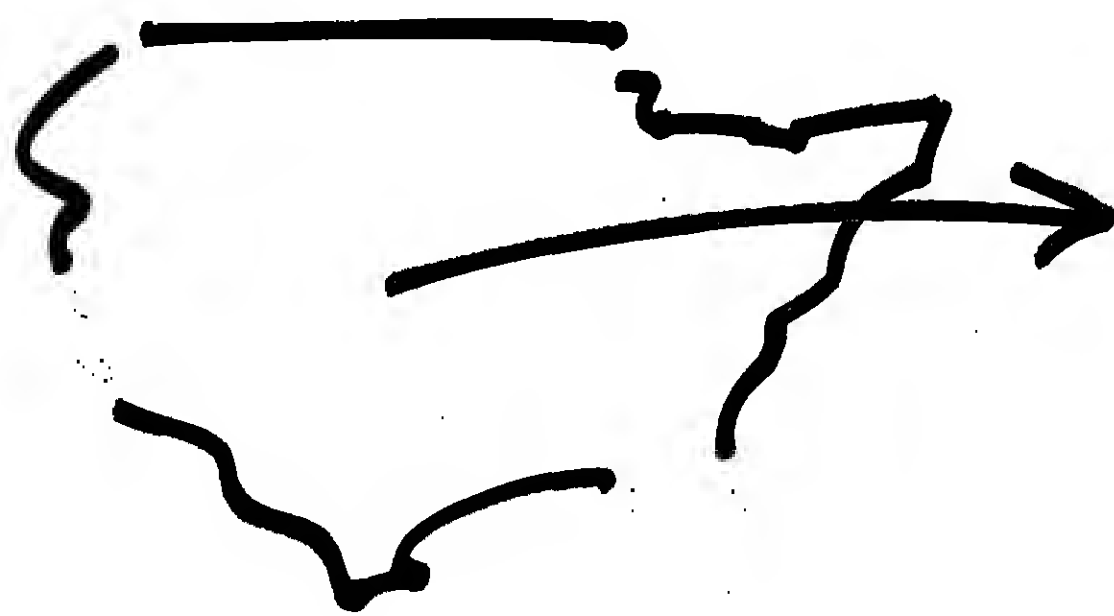
Eastern, however, still has considerable financial resources. With the sale of the shuttle, from which Eastern estimates it will realize about \$200 million after making a payment to its pension fund, the carrier's cash reserves will grow to between \$600 million and \$700 million.

John Pincavage, an airline analyst at PaineWebber Inc., said that if Mr. Lorenzo reached a settlement with the machinists, he could breathe new life into Eastern by sharply cutting fares, as he did at Continental, after he put the carrier into Chapter 11 federal bankruptcy reorganization.

"All he's got to do is drop fares 20 percent to 30 percent, and people will be back on the airplanes," he said. "If they have good expectations, they will be back at higher fares."

But this opportunity for recovery and growth would depend on the carrier's retention of sufficient critical mass in terms of equipment and routes. Sale of further assets could threaten this opportunity.

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## DOLLAR: Central Banks Intervene Against Currency

(Continued from first finance page)

APM and 127.50 yen for now in the light of interest rate differentials," said Mr. Arakawa. U.S. rates are higher than those of most of the leading industrialized countries, although they are below those of Britain.

But dealers said that fears of more central bank intervention would make it difficult for the market to test levels above 1.8480 DM, the point that triggered Fed intervention Monday.

Dealers said the Fed sold dollars Monday as the U.S. unit crept up to 1.8485 DM, after trading in a narrow range earlier.

The Bundesbank, together with central banks of Italy, France, Australia, Belgium and Spain, confirmed their dollar sale, while the Bank of England and Bank of Canada were also reported to have sold the currency.

Some dealers, however, said dollar sentiment remained basically bullish.

Hopes that the new U.S. administration would make significant pronouncements on tackling the budget deficit will also sustain the dollar's underlying sentiment, some dealers said.

John H. Summu, White House chief of staff, hinted on Sunday that President George Bush's pledge against new taxes could be

London Dollar Rates		
Currency	Jan. 23	Jan. 24
Deutsche mark	1.8480	1.8480
Japanese yen	127.50	127.50
Swiss franc	1.5500	1.5500
French franc	6.5500	6.5500

Source: Reuters

modified if economic conditions change. He said in a television interview, "As our economy evolves, you have to make decisions on a year-by-year basis."

Dealers said they also hoped the meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations' finance officials and central bankers, to be held on Feb. 3 in Washington, might show whether the authorities are happy with the dollar's level.

Leonhard Gleske, a Bundesbank board member, said Monday that the G-7 nations agree in their current assessment of exchange rates.

"The G-7 are in full agreement in our assessment of present exchange rates," he said, answering questions after a lecture at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University.

He said there were no problems in cooperation between the countries in the Group of Seven, which comprises Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany. He noted that the Bundesbank had intervened jointly

with the U.S. Fed almost on a daily basis.

Although the Bank of Japan has been absent from the latest round of intervention, Satoshi Sumita, its governor, said Monday that the Japanese central bank would continue to act with other major nations to cope with excessive moves in foreign exchange rates.

In a statement of Bank of Japan regional managers, Mr. Sumita added that the dollar was unlikely to continue its rise uninterrupted.

He explained that there had been no major change in economic fundamentals among major nations to justify an such an advance.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.8380 DM, down from 1.8430 DM on Friday, and at 127.75 yen, down from 128.33.

**Higher German Prices**  
West Germany should expect inflation this year of between 2 percent and 2.5 percent against 1.4 percent in 1988, according to the government's annual economic report, Agency France-Press, quoting sources, reported from Bonn.

The report is to be officially adopted at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

In explaining its expectation of higher inflation, the report points to the rise in certain consumption taxes that occurred on Jan. 1.

## Philly Traders Step Up Battle Of Time Zones

Reuters

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has launched premarket trading for currency options and futures in an effort to attract more European business.

Senior exchange officials rang the opening bell on Friday at 4:30 A.M., in the middle of the European morning. Volume for the debut session totaled 12,000 currency option contracts. The exchange's entire daytime volume averaged about 40,000 contracts a session in 1988.

Daytime trading in Philadelphia previously started at 8 A.M. The session ended at 2:30 P.M., followed by a night session from 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. aimed at Asian business.

Barry Tague, chairman of Tague Securities Corp., said extended hours were vital, given the 24-hour over-the-counter currency options market and the fact that Europe accounts for up to half of Philadelphia's options business.

## Duff &amp; Phelps Downgrades Nabisco Debt

Reuters

NEW YORK — Duff & Phelps Inc. said Monday it has downgraded the outstanding debt of R.J.R. Nabisco Inc. because of the company's leveraged buyout.

Duff & Phelps said it cut R.J.R. Nabisco's senior debt to 12, which is regarded as slightly below investment grade, from 4, which qualifies as a high-quality fixed-income security.

The grade of 12 also applies to outstanding senior and subordinated debt of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and Nabisco Inc. and the senior debt of Standard Brands Inc.

Duff & Phelps also assigned ratings of 13 to debt being issued in conjunction with the leveraged buyout of R.J.R. A rating of 13 also is considered to be below investment grade.

The downgrade and assignments affected about \$17 billion of debt.

## Strong Demand Buys Junk Bond Market

Reuters

NEW YORK — In what analysts said is a clear sign that demand for junk bonds remains strong, investors have recently snapped up two huge offerings of high-yield U.S. corporate debt despite indications that the supply of such issues is set to rise sharply.

Indeed, because of good demand, Kroger Co. boosted its recent \$1.25 billion two-part junk bond issue by \$200 million. The bonds were sold through underwriters led by Goldman, Sachs & Co. on Jan. 19.

Itel Corp.'s \$500 million junk-bond offering through Merrill Lynch Capital Markets on Jan. 20 also sold briskly, underwriters said.

The sales results of the Kroger and Itel deals were especially noteworthy because a huge supply of junk bonds is hanging over the \$165 billion market, analysts said.

They said that about \$3 billion of high-yield debt would be sold to help finance R.J.R. Nabisco Inc.'s \$22 billion leveraged buyout.

"We have heard that a lot of investors are clamoring for R.J.R. Nabisco bonds," said an analyst with one Wall Street securities firm.

James Bolin, a high-yield bond analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "Investors will buy the R.J.R. deal. A lot of money is waiting to be invested in junk bonds."

Demand is strong for junk bonds because more and more investors are coming to the market, analysts said. "A lot of institutions that once shunned junk bonds are sticking their toes into the water," said Robert Wall, a managing director with L.F. Rothschild & Co.

Mr. Wall and other analysts noted that a number of junk-bond mutual funds were established in the past year. But while the number of investors increased, the

amount of new high-yield issues fell by 4.2 percent in 1988, to \$27.81 billion from \$29.03 billion in 1987, according to I.D.D. Information Service Inc.

"The market is finally getting some new issuance," Mr. Bolin of Smith Barney said, referring to the Kroger and Itel offerings.

Kroger issued \$625 million of 12 1/2 percent senior subordinated debentures due in 1999. Priced at par, the debentures are noncallable for three years and nonrefundable for five years. The size of this part of the issue was increased from an originally slated \$550 million, underwriters said.

The company offered the same amount of 13 1/2 percent subordinated debentures due in 2001 at par. The debentures are also noncallable for three years. This tranche was increased from a planned offering of \$500 million.

Both parts of Kroger's \$1.25 billion deal were rated B2 by Moody's Investors Service Inc. and B-minims by Standard & Poor's Corp.

Itel's \$500 million two-part offering carried the same ratings by Moody's and Standard & Poor's. The company issued \$250 million of 13 percent senior subordinated notes due in 1999 that were priced at 99.30 to yield 13.125 percent. The notes are noncallable in five years.

An equal-sized tranche of senior subordinated extendible notes with a final maturity of 2001 was given a 12 1/2 percent coupon and priced to yield 12.625 percent.

For the extendible notes, Itel has the option of calling them in three years and the investor has the option at the same time of selling them back to the company at par.

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Jan. 23

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3,100.00	+10.00
Brussels	2,100.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,100.00	+10.00
London	2,100.00	+10.00
Madrid	1,100.00	+10.00
Paris	2,100.00	+10.00
Rome	1,100.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	+10.00
Switzerland	1,100.00	+10.00
Tokyo	2,100.00	+10.00
Zurich	1,100.00	+10.00

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3,100.00	+10.00
Brussels	2,100.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,100.00	+10.00
London	2,100.00	+10.00
Madrid	1,100.00	+10.00
Paris	2,100.00	+10.00
Rome	1,100.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	+10.00
Switzerland	1,100.00	+10.00
Tokyo	2,100.00	+10.00
Zurich	1,100.00	+10.00



## SPORTS

## A Wiry Yugoslav, 17, Takes On the Big Boys

**Reviews**  
MELBOURNE — A spindly-legged 17-year-old Yugoslav with a bad temper is proving a threat to the grown-ups at the Australian Open.

In the space of a few weeks in Australia, Goran Ivanisevic, 6 foot 4 inches (1.93 meters) tall and still growing, has moved up from 371 in world tennis rankings to around 100, on the way to the quarterfinals.

"I think he will be in the top 10 in two years," said Ion Tiriac, the coach who steered another teen-ager — Boris Becker of West Germany — to the top.

Before arriving in Australia, Ivanisevic had won only one Grand Prix singles match, in Frankfurt last year.

On Monday, Ivanisevic's latest victim in the transition from playing with the boys to beating the men was Leonardo Lavalle of Mexico. Lavalle, 21, two sets up and seemingly set for victory, was suddenly assaulted with a barrage of vicious forehands and a breadth of outstretched arms that caused him to lose control, according to witnesses.

The victims were identified as Bertil Rhenfeldt, 21, and Wilhelm Torp, 28. One of the injured, 23-year-old Christophe Roland of France, was reported in serious condition with abdominal injuries.

On Sunday, two persons were injured, one with a broken leg, when Fiorio's vehicle slid off a snowy track. The accident occurred less than a mile from the start of the special trial at Chateau-de-Boulogne. Fiorio's car ended up wrecked in a ditch, but neither he nor navigator Luigi Fiolino were hurt.

**Device May Aid High-Speed Skiers**  
USTER, Switzerland (AP) — An invention that keeps skis stable at high speed and may reduce body wear and tear in Alpine skiing is gaining recognition by racers on the World Cup circuit.

Ambros Bettosini, a 55-year-old Swiss, is the brain behind "Derbyflex," a device designed to absorb much of the vibrations punishing the knees and lower back while skiing.

The device absorbs 70 percent of the ski's vibrations, Bettosini says. Derbyflex features layers of polyurethane, a hard plastic, and a rubber-like compound. On top is a strip of aluminum, with which the sandwich of materials is screwed onto the ski, under the binding.

The device is about half an inch (1.25 centimeters) high and two feet (61 centimeters) long.

Bettosini claims six of the 38 medal winners at the 1988 Olympics in Calgary used Derbyflex. The invention gained favor mainly for high-speed Super-G giant slalom races after World Cup ace Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg began using it on the circuit three seasons ago.

**For the Record**  
Coach Sam Wyche of the Cincinnati Bengals confirmed that cocaine was the drug involved in the case of Bengals running back Stanley Wilson, who was barred from the Super Bowl hours before the game because he was found to have violated the NFL's drug abuse policy. (LAT)

The governing council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which meets this weekend in Singapore, will discuss extending its drug-testing program to non-IAAF events and to random testing outside of competition, officials said Monday. The 23-person council will consider regulations involving the testing of athletes at non-IAAF competitions such as the Pan-American Games and the Commonwealth Games. (AP)

A Soviet athlete, Radion Gatulin, beat the world indoor pole vault record with a vault of six meters, the Tass news agency said Monday. Gatulin, 23, broke the record at a meet in Leningrad, the agency said. The previous indoor record of 5.97 meters was set by Sergei Bubka, also of the Soviet Union, in 1987. (AP)

The U.S. Supreme Court let stand Monday a ruling that bars reporters in Texas from access to information gathered in an investigation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association of a recruiting scandal at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. (UPI)

This year's Singer World Open Squash Championships will offer the biggest prize money in the tournament's history — \$85,000, the organizing chairman said Monday in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The tournament is set for Oct. 1-7. (AP)

**Quotable**  
"Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati Bengals quarterback, on losing: 'We were 34 seconds away from a great victory. The next thing you know, we're using all the losing clichés you can use. It's just a very empty feeling.' (AP)

## Svensson Upends a Riled Becker

**The Associated Press**  
MELBOURNE — Jonas B. Svensson turned a positive attitude into a fourth-round upset of Boris Becker to power his way into the quarterfinals of the Australian Open.

Svensson, seeded 14th, reached the last eight of a Grand Slam tournament for only the second time in his career with a 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-3 victory Monday over the two-time Wimbledon champion.

**AUSTRALIAN OPEN**

The Swede riled a succession of smooth ground strokes past the increasingly frustrated West German to win in just over two hours. Svensson went into the match with a positive attitude and was never put under pressure.

"I knew it could be my day," said Svensson, who reached the French Open semifinals last year and has been a more confident player since. "I'm not surprised. I really thought I could win from the start."

Becker screamed in disgust and threw his racket in the second set as Svensson served splendidly and hit relentlessly accurate ground strokes.

"When he started to scream, I knew he was on the way down mentally," Svensson said. "I knew I just had to play my own game and stay out there and fight."

Svensson dropped only 15 points on serve while Becker committed 38 unforced errors.

"He played three sets of superb tennis and didn't give me a chance to come back into the match," said Becker, who last month led West Germany to victory over Sweden in the Davis Cup final. "I did not play terribly, but I just couldn't get keyed up."

Svensson, ranked No. 4 in Sweden, made the fourth round of the Australian Open last year before losing to Pat Cash. He now faces an unseeded compatriot, Jan Gunnarsson, in the quarterfinals.

Gunnarsson beat Michiel Schapers of the Netherlands in straight sets in the fourth round. Gunnarsson, a 10-year veteran who is playing in his first Australian Open, last year considered retirement.

"It's like a dream," Gunnarsson said. "I came here with no expectations. It has taken 10 years for me to reach a Grand Slam quarterfinal, but it's better late than never."

In another fourth-round match, Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, ranked 13th in the world, defeated Christo van Rensburg, ranked 36th, of South Africa in straight sets. (See Scoreboard)

Mecir, seeded ninth, moves into the quarterfinals against a Yugoslavian teen-ager, Goran Ivanisevic. Ivanisevic, 17, rallied to beat Leonardo Lavalle, who played on Mexico's Davis Cup team, in five sets.

Martina Navratilova, seeded second behind the defending champion, Steffi Graf of West Germany, cruised into the quarterfinals of the women's singles with a 6-4, 6-1 win over No. 15, Hana Mandlikova.

Both were born in Czechoslovakia, but Navratilova now is an American citizen and Mandlikova has Australian citizenship.

Also advancing were fifth-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, and unseeded Belinda Cordwell of New Zealand and Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden.

Cordwell, a left-hander with a big serve, reached the first Grand Slam quarterfinal of her career with a 6-3, 6-2 victory over the Wimbledon juniors champion, Brenda Schultz. Lindqvist beat Judith Wiesner of Austria, 7-5, 6-2.

Sukova rallied from 2-5 in the first set and saved two set points before wearing down Catherine Tanvier of France 7-5, 6-2.

**Fury in McEnroe Match**  
McEnroe and his doubles partner, Mark Woodforde of Australia, rallied from two sets down Monday to beat top-seeded John Fitzgerald and Anders Jarryd in a heated quarterfinal that featured outbursts from both sides.

In a press conference afterward, McEnroe was asked about the loud arguments and ball smashing during the match. "Nothing unusual," he said, deadpan.

Woodforde said he enjoys playing with McEnroe. "He's probably the best doubles player ever," Woodforde said. "I learn something from him every match."

McEnroe said he and his partner have a lot in common. "He's crazy, too," he said. "He's just more quiet about it."



A jubilant Jonas B. Svensson, after his straight-set victory over Boris Becker.

## Calcavecchia Wins Golf

**New York Times Service**

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Mark Calcavecchia, one of the most aggressive hitters on the PGA Tour, never let up after leading the third round of the 49th Phoenix Open on Saturday. He continued his charge Sunday to run away with a seven-shot victory.

Calcavecchia was never threatened Sunday, firing three birdies on the first five holes at the Tournament Players Club of Scottsdale after playing the last six holes six strokes under par on Saturday.

He shot the 7-under-par Sunday for a 263 total and the fourth victory of his PGA Tour career. (See Scoreboard)

Calcavecchia's triumph was worth \$126,000, making it the biggest of his winning purses on the PGA Tour. He won once in each of the last three years after five years of struggling to control a powerful game that went off line too often. After joining the tour in 1981, Calcavecchia had to return to qualifying school in 1982 and 1983.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

EVERY once in a while, a game will bear some resemblance to the classical ideal. One such was played by Larry Christiansen, a Modesto, California, grandmaster, and Pavel Blatny, a Czechoslovakian international master, in the Olympiad in Thessaloniki, Greece, which ended Nov. 27.

As can be seen after 5...Bc7, the Old Indian Defense has a pawn center identical with the King's Indian Defense, the difference being that it develops the black KB at e7 instead of fianchettoing it. This makes it more solid, though lacking in dramatic counterattacking possibilities.

Against such an aggressive move as 7 O-O-O, Blatny should have prepared for a counterattack against the white king with 7...Qa5 instead of developing with the lackluster 7...Qc7. He corrected himself later with 9...Qa5, but of course precious time had been lost.

With 9 g5? Christiansen readied a mating attack in case Black castled early on the kingside. It would have been wrong to play 9...Ng4? 10 Be7 Kc7 11 Rg1 Ng6 12 Rg2; it would have left Black with a badly exposed king and not even a pawn for solace.

**SOURIN MELIKIAN**  
IN THE HIT EVERY SATURDAY WITH  
AUTHORITATIVE WRITING ON THE  
WORLD OF ART AND ART AUCTIONS

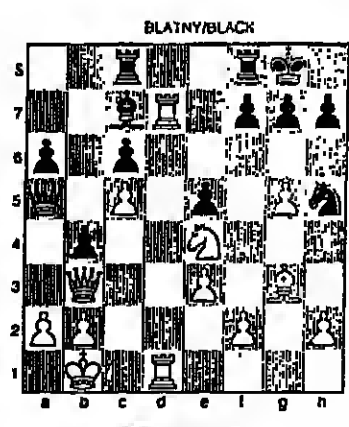
Christiansen's 11 g5 sidetracked the black KN and his opening d line with 12 de de meant that the black king could not count on security in the center. Simplification with 14...Nc5 15 Be8 Rg8 16 Ne5 Qc5 was necessary to shake off some of Christiansen's pressure, but the c5 pawn now became a weakness. After 17 Bg3, it was impossible to exchange with 17...Ng3 18 h6 because the h7 pawn would have been exposed as backward on a half-open file.

At last the black king seemed to have a measure of safety with 20...O-O, but then there was no resistance to Christiansen's penetration on the d line with 21 Rg7! A challenge with 21...Rc8 22 Rhd1 Rg7 23 Rg7 Rg8 would have been headed for disaster after 24 Qd1 g5 25 c5!, threatening 26 Be5! Rg7 27 Qf7 Be5 28 Qg8 Kf7 29 Qe5.

On the other hand, Blatny's simple 21...Rb8 22 Rhd1 Bg8 23 c5! meant that he had to stand by helplessly while Christiansen mercilessly strengthened his position.

Just as the classicists said, in such situations the combinations arise naturally — at any rate when such a superb tactician as Christiansen was in command. His finger found the doomsday button with 25 Rf7! Rf7 26 Rf7 Rf8 27 Rf7 Rf7 28 g6!

By now Blatny also saw the grisly finish — 28...hg 29 Ng5 Nf6 30 Qf7 Kh8 31 Qh8 Ng8 32 Ne6 followed by mate — and he gave up.



Position after 24...Rb8

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	Nf6	15 Be8	Rc8
2 c4	d5	16 Ne5	Qc5
3 Nc3	Nbd7	17 Bg3	Bd6
4 Nf3	e5	18 Nd2	Be7
5 Bg5	Be7	19 Ne4	Qa5
6 Oe2	c5	20 Kf1	O-O
7 O-O-O	Qc7	21 Rg7	Rg8
8-e3	a5	22 Rhd1	Bd8
9 Rf1	a6	23 c5	Be7
10 Bf4	b5	24 Qg3	Rb8
11 g5	Nb5	25 Rf7	Rf7
12 de	de	26 Rf7	Rf8
13 Bb3	b4	27 Rf7	Rf7
14 Na4	Nc5	28 g6	Resigns

THE ULTRA RICH:  
How Much Is Too Much?

By Vance Packard. 358 pages. \$22.95.  
Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE rich always ye have with you, but never more so it seems than now. As punishment for our sins we have been visited with a plague of people who have made astonishingly small contributions to the general welfare and have been rewarded for these with astonishingly large fortunes. Whereas the accumulation of perhaps \$10 million or \$20 million was not long ago considered a mark of great wealth, today we have all about us men and a few women, too — who have amassed hundreds of millions ("centimillions," Vance Packard calls them) and an ever-increasing number whose wealth is measured in the billions.

So here comes Packard, the venerable pop sociologist and stiff-necked scribe, to ask the question of the hour: Can "fortunes in the \$50 million to \$8 billion range... be justified in today's America?" "Should we consider such people fabulously rich or just excessively rich? Are they 'ultra' rich in the dictionary sense of going beyond 'due limit'?"

As Packard puts it, "The fact that free enterprise still remains the most successful method of stimulating economic growth does not mean it requires a reward system that creates and sustains increasingly grotesque accumulations of family wealth." Not merely are fortunes such as these bloated beyond all reasonable expectations of human reward, but they represent a staggering amount of money that, because most of it is sheltered rather than invested in productive ventures, stunts rather than fosters general economic growth and thus the common good.

"When you learn of individuals worth hundreds of millions, or billions," Packard writes, "it is awesome to try to grasp the amounts involved." But try, anyway: The cumulative wealth of Forbes magazine's 400 richest Americans "equals the savings that all Americans have in commercial banks" and "is considerably greater than the annual federal budget deficit which has created so much difficulty for the nation." A quarter-century ago the 10 percent of Americans whom the Federal Reserve Board calls "rich" controlled 64 percent of the nation's wealth; by 1983 that share had risen to 68 percent.

Who are these people? Packard interviewed 30 of them, which he describes as "not enough to be labeled as a 'sample' of the extremely rich, but at least they constitute an interesting slice." Yes, except that by and large there is nothing especially interesting about them. Packard found a few "vivid, extraordinary and estimable personalities," but as a whole these are dull people with dull tastes and appetites; some collect art, but more as a token of wealth than as a reflection of culture or sophistication, and to all intents and purposes not one of them has made noteworthy philanthropic or public-spirited contributions to the society of which all have fed so ravenously.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

## PEANUTS



## BEETLE BAILEY



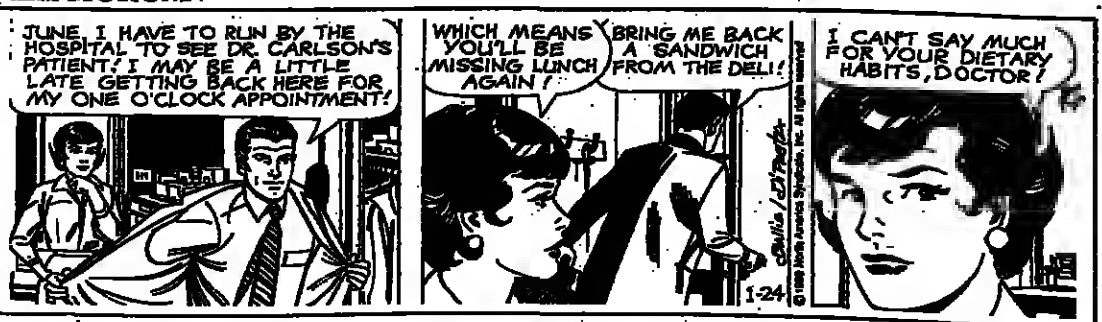
## ANDY CAPP



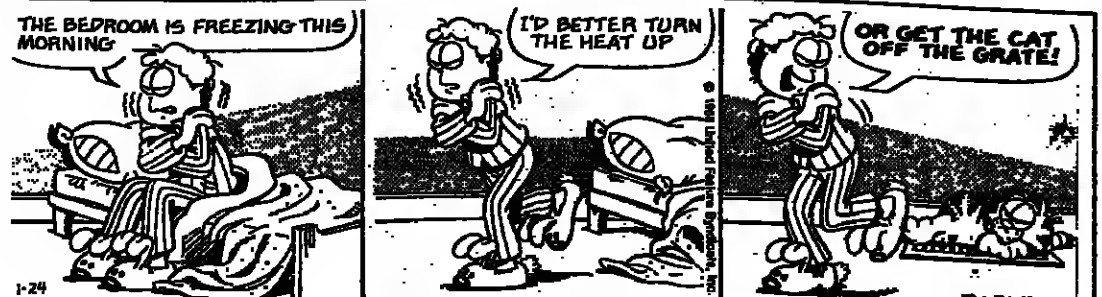
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



**Goldstar**

West Germany: the land of quality craftsmanship.

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**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumble words to form four ordinary words.

1. TCHAB  
2. PLITO  
3. SULTYS  
4. REHFIE

Some people don't trust the ocean, because they're convinced there's something in it.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "CIRCLES" (Answers tomorrow)

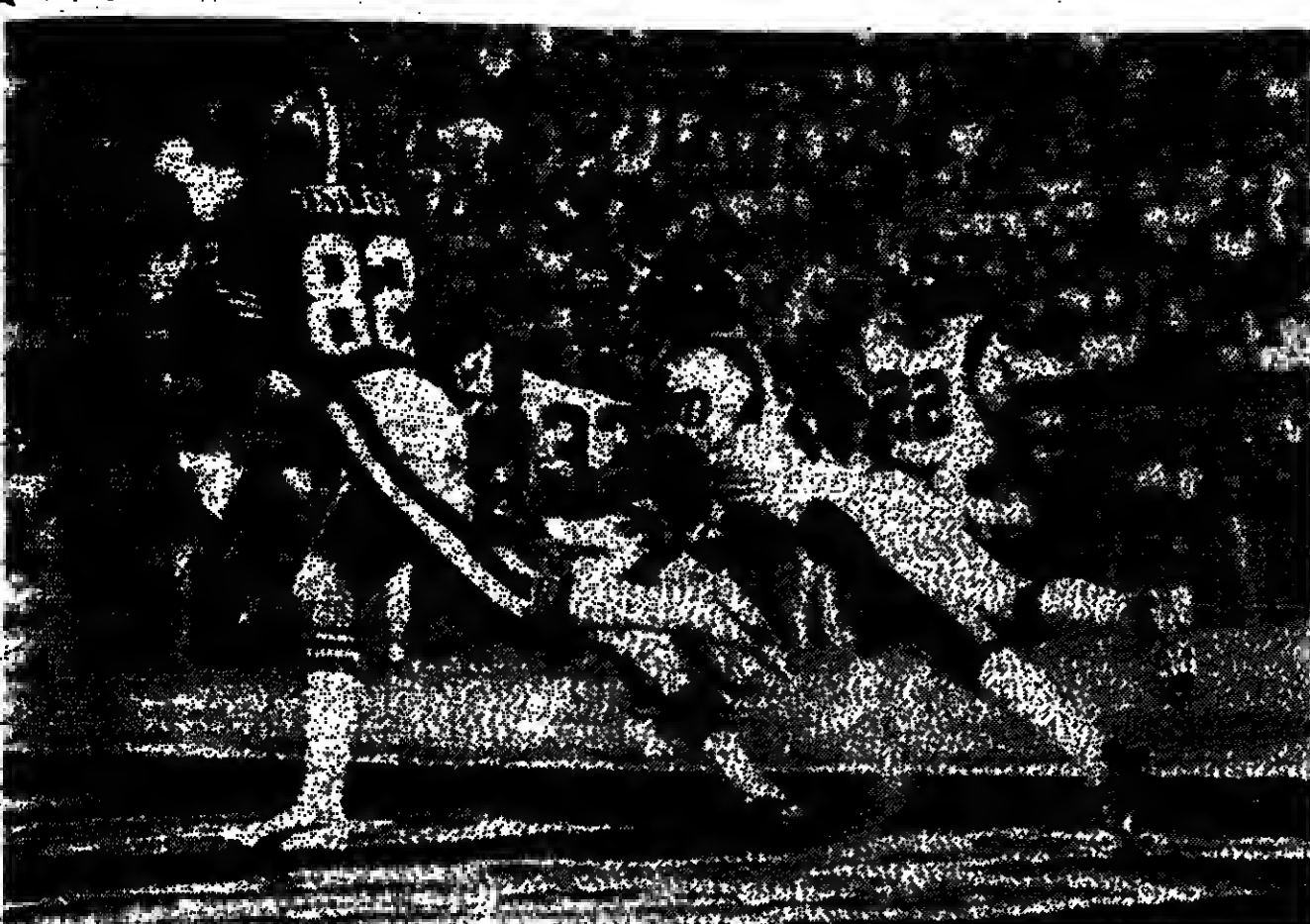
Yesterday's Jumble: KNEEL AXIOM HERALD SATIRE  
Answer: His footprints on the sands of time left only this — THE MARKS OF A KNEEL

كندا والولايات المتحدة



## SPORTS

## 49ers' Defense and One Dazzling Drive Drive Bengals, 20-16



John Taylor of the 49ers pulls in the winning touchdown pass in the end zone with just seconds to play in the Super Bowl on Sunday.

By Thomas George

New York Times Staff

MIAMI—For all of the newfangled big-play offense the San Francisco 49ers and the Cincinnati Bengals were supposed to provide in Super Bowl XXIII on Sunday, the first half ended in a 3-3 tie. With 50 seconds remaining in the third quarter, the game was tied at 6-6.

Ho-hum.

And then suddenly, Joe Robbie Stadium began erupting with a bushel of the finest plays this spectacle has ever featured. With only 34 seconds left, Joe Montana pulled an end to the late flurry of madness with a sparkling 11-play, 92-yard drive that culminated in a 10-yard touchdown pass to John Taylor.

In the end, the 49ers were simply super, defeating the Bengals 20-16. San Francisco won its third Super Bowl title in this decade in a game that may be remembered as the most exciting in Super Bowl history.

Montana was superb: 23 completions in 36 attempts passing for 357 yards, two touchdown passes and no interceptions. Jerry Rice of the 49ers caught 12 passes for 222 yards, one for a touchdown. Roger Craig came out of the 49er backfield to grab seven passes for 93 yards.

Boomer Esiason, the left-handed quarterback of the Bengals, was only 10 of 23 passing, for 144 yards, frustrated all day by a harassing

49er defense that pressured and confused him.

Ikkey Woods, the Bengals' running back did not shuffle and the Bengals' oo-huddle offense went kaput. Jim Breach had put the Bengals ahead, 16-13, with a 40-yard field goal with only 3 minutes, 20 seconds to play. Mike Cofer of San Francisco had missed from 49 yards with 8:47 left.

But Montana and Taylor made up for that with the help of Rice, who on the winning drive made a crucial 17-yard catch that put the ball on the Bengals' 35. Rice was named the game's most valuable player.

Forty-four minutes and 26 seconds expired before the first touchdown was scored, a Super Bowl record. But Stanford Jennings of the Bengals and Rice ended that streak in style.

Jim Breach booted a 43-yard field goal with 5:39 left in the third quarter to give the Bengals a 6-3 lead, but Mike Cofer kicked one from 32 yards with 50 seconds left in the quarter to tie it at 6-6.

Cofer's kick was set up when an Esiason pass was intercepted by Bill Romanowski at the Cincinnati 23.

Jennings took the ensuing kickoff and quickly up the middle and into the 49ers' zone, a 93-yard jump that took 16 seconds. With only 34 seconds left in the third quarter, Cincinnati led by 13-6.

Only 47 seconds later, Rice tied the score again on a 14-yard out pattern that wound up in the end zone.

San Francisco outplayed Cincinnati in the first half but had little to show for it. The score was tied at 3-3 because of the 49ers' inability to convert long drives and the Bengals' knack for big plays on defense and mustering just enough on offense.

San Francisco ran 38 offensive plays, Cincinnati only 26. The 49ers led in first downs (11-5) and total yards (181-93). But the 49ers could score on was a 41-yard field goal by Cofer with 3:14 left in the first quarter.

The Bengals matched it with a 34-yarder by Breach 1:15 before halftime. This was the first Super Bowl to be tied at halftime.

There was little new, however, about the fanfare and frolicking that grew outside the stadium long before kickoff. In sport's biggest version of tailgate parties, thousands of fans who did not have tickets arrived hours early anyway.

They listened to bands blast music and hawked the stadium for that rare game ticket. They wore painted faces, blue and green and red and yellow. Orange, too. For every 49ers fan dressed in a gold and red cap, there seemed to be a Bengals fan nearby in a black and orange one.

The 49ers won the toss, and on their first play from scrimmage ran a reverse to Rice for five yards. On the Bengals' first offensive play, they went right at Tim McVay, the 49er cornerback who said the Bengals were Cheyenne and the 49ers Mercedes. Brown ran an out pattern for 17 yards against McVay.

It looked as spurs would fly in a bonanza of scoring.

Instead, rather friskishly, a player from each team was carried off the field suffering a broken leg when the game was only 16 plays old. Steve Wallace, the 49ers' left offensive tackle, broke his left leg during the game's third play. Soon after, Jim Krumm, the Bengals' oose tackle, broke both major bones in his left leg.

For most of the first half the 49ers blitzed Esiason in a variety of ways—sending in the cornerbacks, rushing the linebackers and safeties—and all the while mixed and rotated their coverages in the secondary.

It was a similar defense that confused Jim McMahon and the Chicago Bears in the National Conference championship game, won by San Francisco, 28-3, and in the first half it also puzzled Esiason.

He underthrew and overthrew his receivers. He forced passes into double coverage and sometimes into areas where at least four 49er defensive backs were surrounding his receiver.

San Francisco, however, finished the first quarter and opened the second quarter with the ball, this time on an eight-play, 78-yard drive to the Bengals' 2. On the



Stanford Jennings of Cincinnati after returning a kickoff 93 yards for a third-quarter TD.

drive, Rice made a catch of 16 yards and a miraculous one-handed grab of 30 yards to the Bengals' 10. Once the 49ers reached the Bengals' 2, Bill Walsh, the 49ers' coach, opted for the field goal of 19 yards, and Cofer missed it wide left.

Randy Crook snapped the ball low, and the holder, Barry Helton, handled the ball but not quickly enough for Cofer to follow through smoothly. It was the shortest missed field-goal attempt in Super Bowl history.

Another twist developed. The Bengals ran three plays, then Lee Johnson booted a Super Bowl record 63-yard punt. John Taylor scooped it, and then returned it a Super Bowl record 45 yards.

Four plays later, Roger Craig of the 49ers was hit by David Fulmer, the Bengals' bulky center, and fumbled at the Bengals 41, where Jim Skow recovered for the Bengals. Again the Bengals could not move the ball far, only to the 49ers' 43 before punting.

It was a timely punt, however. Johnson's boot to the 49ers' 11 put the 49ers deep enough that Cincinnati's defense could roar and rush relentlessly.

The 49ers wound up punting from their 12, a punt of only 37 yards, and the Bengals returned the punt and enjoyed their best field position in the half: at the San Francisco 44.

Finally, the Bengals' offense clicked. An 18-yard toss from Esiason to Tim McVay helped set up Breach's 34-yard field goal. In the half, Esiason completed only four of 12 passes for 48 yards. Montana hit nine of 16 for 114 yards.

## SUPER: Rice Wins MVP Award

(Continued from Page 1)

Rice a moment of equality with his childhood hero, Lynn Swann of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

"I saw Swann's catch against Dallas in the Super Bowl," said Rice. "The best I ever saw." He was referring to the 1976 Super Bowl. Now Rice probably owns the second most spectacular one.

What Rice did on this windy evening, and what he has done for the past month with 21 catches for 399 yards and six touchdown receptions in three playoff games, warps the imagination and redefines what is possible.

"He's the best receiver ever to play this game," said Ronnie Lott of the 49ers, who often must cover Rice in practice. "I've even seen a guy with those tools have that dedication."

Though Rice looks so graceful that the term (or accusation) "natural athlete" seems stitched on his jersey, it is actually craftsmanship

and toughness for which Rice is known.

"He had a legitimately badly sprained ankle," said Cross. "He's one of this game's toughest people."

"The technical parts of his game, how precisely he runs patterns, make him so special," said the Bengals' coach, Sam Wyche. "The quarterback has to worry about the pass rush, but he never has to worry about where Rice will be. . . . Then he concentrates on the ball utterly."

"The responsibility of talent is hard work," is Rice's motto. In four years, it has taken him from the relative obscurity of Mississippi Valley State to 1,570 receiving yards with 15 touchdowns in 1984, then the NFL's MVP award for his stunning 52 touchdowns in 1987. This season, his numbers seemed almost mortal (1,306 yards and nine touchdowns) until his playoff eruption.

Before this game, the Bengals got cocky, perhaps because of the recent bad ankle that has annoyed Rice all season. They said all four of their defensive backs could out-sprint him.

"My speed is really deceiving," said Rice, his smooth face almost showing annoyance and his big smile fading. "But like I said all week, this is not a track meet. . . . They did a lot of talking earlier, but I try not to get intimidated."

Rice looked at the sea of cameras before him and the huge gold trophy about to be put, scuffed, in his hands. "Whew. Great feeling," he said.

At first, Rice tried to say that Joe Montana should have won his third Super Bowl MVP, although the vote was 10-1 in favor of Rice. "I'm a modest guy. I don't like to take credit."

But credit refused to go away. So, gradually, Rice cruised under the sweet emotion and let it settle in his arms. "Today is a day I will never forget," he said, holding his young daughter, with red ribbons in her hair, as his wife and her parents stood around him. "I know what I can do. I'm out out to prove anything to anybody. I'm out to prove something to Jerry Rice."

## Montana's TD: The Stuff of Dreams

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Staff

MIAMI—For nearly a quarter of a century, the Super Bowl had been searching for this scenario: pro football's best quarterback taking pro football's best team the length of the field for the winning touchdown in the final minutes.

And now, at last, Joe Montana has played the part.

In other eras, the best quarterbacks often did this in big games. Sid Luckman and Sammy Baugh, Otto Graham and Bobby Layne, Johnny Unitas and Joe Namath, Terry Bradshaw and Roger Staubach.

But no quarterback had ever done it in the Super Bowl until Montana dissected the Cincinnati Bengals' defense Sunday night when there was no alternative if the San Francisco 49ers were to win.

Quickly, accurately and humbly, Montana needed only 2 minutes, 26 seconds to move his offense 52 yards in 11 plays, finding John Taylor in the end zone on a 10-yard touchdown pass with 34 seconds remaining.

"In the huddle we kept telling each other, 'You got to believe,' said Randy Crook, the 49er center who had announced this was his final game.

"Guys were saying, 'I can do it,' but we were telling them, 'Not can do it; you're gonna do it.' And we did it. Anybody who thought Joe Montana had a peer might reconsider that now. He's the biggest winner I've ever been associated with."

But in the huddle the other 49ers were doing most of the talking. Their quarterback just called the plays.

"We had a no-huddle offense," said Jerry Rice, the wide receiver. "Joe was calling two plays at a time."

"He was typical Joe Cool out there," said Roger Craig, the halfback. "Joe just lets his work speak for himself."

A third-round draft choice of the 49ers in 1979, Montana played college football at Notre Dame. He grew up in Monaca, Pennsylv-

ania, and has a small-town street corner swag similar to that of Joe Namath, who comes from near-by Beaver Falls.

But throughout his 10 seasons, Montana has never been boastful. "Anytime you allow yourself to look back," the 33-year-old quarterback of three Super Bowl champions, said last week, "it's difficult to accomplish anything going forward."

Starting from his eight-yard line with 3:10 remaining, Montana kept the 49ers going forward as he never had with so much at stake.

After a series of precise passes and some crucial yards on runs that took the 49ers to the 10-yard line,

Montana hit wide receiver John Taylor in the end zone with 34 seconds remaining. Touchdown.

"It looked like we had the coverage pretty much in place," said Sam Wyche, the Bengals' coach, "but Joe split the defenders and threw the ball in there."

Wyche had seen Montana take the 49ers down the field like that before. Wyche was a 49ers' assistant during the 1981 National Conference championship game when another wide receiver, Dwight Clark, made what is known in San Francisco as The Catch to complete what is known as The Drive for the last-second touchdown that

defeated the Dallas Cowboys, 28-7, at Candlestick Park.

Until now, that was Montana's finest moment. But under the lights at Joe Robbie Stadium, he upstaged himself. Now there's a Super Drive. But he didn't surprise his teammates or his coach.

"Joe has played exceptionally well in championship games and we're counting on that," his coach, Bill Walsh, said last week. "He has one great asset: his great instinct has carried him through. Right now he's at his best. He'll most likely throw 30 passes and we hope he completes 20."

Montana threw 36, completing 23 with no interceptions for 357 yards, a Super Bowl record that surpassed Doug Williams' 340 for the Washington Redskins a year ago. In earning three Super Bowl rings, he has never been intercepted.

"We never gave up," Montana said later, alluding to the Bengals' 16-13 lead with 3:20 remaining and their earlier 13-6 lead after a 3-3 halftime score.

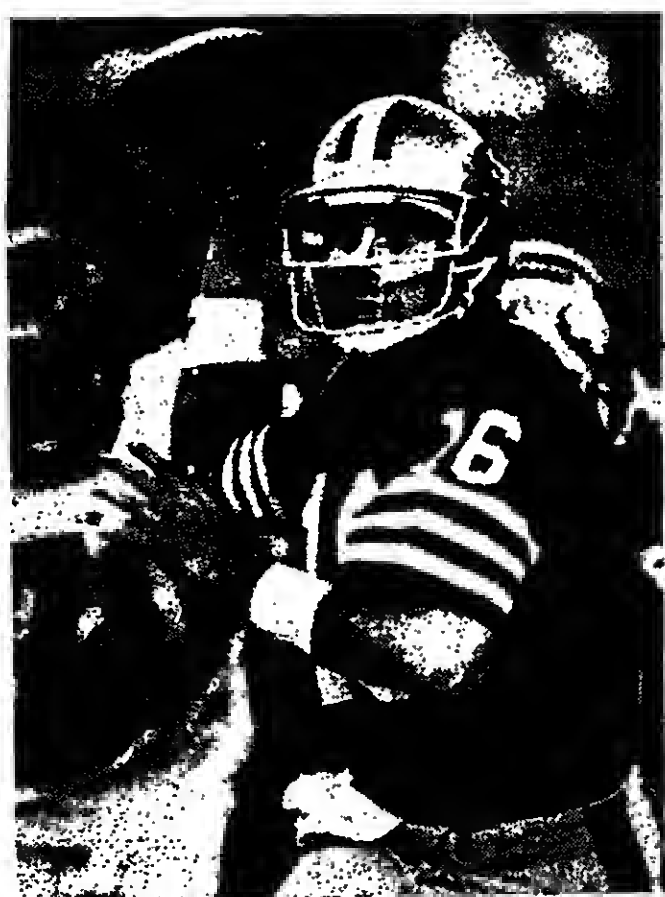
"We just came in the locker room at halftime and said, 'Hey, we've got to go out and take it.' The guys up front played hard. They gave me the time to do what we had to do."

In winning their third Super Bowl of the '80s, the 49ers deserve to be known as the NFL team of the '80s. And Montana has emerged as the quarterback of the '80s, provoking a controversy over Rice being chosen as Super Bowl XXIII's most valuable player.

In the balloting of the 11-man committee, Rice received 10 votes and Montana one. But the view here, and the view shared by others, was that Joe Montana deserved to share the award with Rice, just as he shared Super Bowl XIII award with Harvey Martin and Randy White of the Dallas Cowboys.

"That's as fine a game," the Bengals' coach said, "as a pair could play."

And that's as fine a Super Bowl finish as any theatrical producer could ask for.



Joe Montana: Good all season and great when it really counted.

## SCOREBOARD

## TENNIS

## Australian Open

**MEN'S SINGLES**  
Fourth Round  
Johan Sundberg (SWE) 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-3  
Goran Ivanisevic (CRO) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Lennarth, Sweden, def. Jeff Wilhelm, Aus.  
6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Andre Agassi (USA) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Chris van Rensburg (RSA) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
D. Jan Schneider, Sweden, def. Michael Schuurs, Netherlands, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1, 6-2

**WOMEN'S SINGLES**  
Fourth Round  
Martina Navratilova (USA) 6-3, 6-1, 6-0  
Linda Linderoth, Sweden, def. Judith Wiesner, Aus.  
6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Nicola Pietrangeli (ITA) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Catherine Tanvier, France, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2

**MEN'S DOUBLES**  
Fourth Round  
Shel Long, West Germany, and Gabriela Sabatini (ITA) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Linda Linderoth (SWE) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Linda Linderoth (SWE) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Linda Linderoth (SWE) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2

**WOMEN'S DOUBLES**  
Fourth Round  
Shel Long, West Germany, and Gabriela Sabatini (ITA) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Linda Linderoth (SWE) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Linda Linderoth (SWE) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2  
Linda Linderoth (SWE) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2

**GOLF**  
Two Olmsteads in the Phoenix Open Golf Tournament, which ended Sunday at Scottsdale, Arizona.  
Mark O'Meara, 22, 64-68-64-64-303  
Chad Beck, 22, 65-68-64-64-302  
Bill Glasson, 34, 65-68-64-64-301  
Paul Azinger, 34, 65-68-64-64-300  
Scott Hoch, 34, 65-68-64-64-299  
Kenny Perry, 34, 65-68-64-64-298  
Larry Mize, 34, 65-68-64-64-297  
Greg Norman, 34, 65-68-64-64-296  
Steve Elkington, 34, 65-68-64-64-295  
Davis Love II, 34, 65-68-64-64-294  
Tommy Aaron, 34, 65-68-64-64-293  
Kenny Perry, 34, 65-68-64-64-292  
Ben Crenshaw, 34, 65-68-64-64-291  
Gary Hallberg, 34, 65-68-64-64-290  
Marty Finklestein, 34, 65-68-64-64-289  
Fuzzy Zoss, 34, 65-68-64-64-288  
Fred Couples, 34, 65-68-64-64-287  
Tommy Aaron, 34, 65-68-64-64-286  
Tommy Aaron, 34, 65-68-64-64-285

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
Atlantic Division  
W L Pct. GB  
New York 26 14 .652 0  
Philadelphia 21 19 .524 4 1/2  
Boston 18 22 .450 7 1/2  
New Jersey 15 25 .375 10 1/2  
Washington 13 27 .325 13 1/2  
Charlotte 10 29 .256 16 1/2

**CENTRAL DIVISION**  
W L Pct. GB  
Cleveland 21 19 .524 0  
Detroit 18 22 .450 3 1/2  
Milwaukee 15 25 .375 6 1/2  
Atlanta 13 27 .325 9 1/2  
Chicago 10 29 .256 12 1/2  
Indiana 7 32 .219 15 1/2

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
Midwest Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Utah 21 19 .524 0  
Houston 18 22 .450 3 1/2  
Denver 15 25 .375 6 1/2  
San Antonio 13 27 .325 9 1/2  
Portland 10 29 .256 12 1/2  
Los Angeles 7 32 .219 15 1/2

**PACIFIC DIVISION**  
W L Pct. GB  
LA Lakers 21 19 .524 0  
Phoenix 18 22 .450 3 1/2  
Seattle 15 25 .375 6 1/2  
Golden State 13 27 .325 9 1/2  
Portland 10 29 .256 12 1/2  
Sacramento 7 32 .219 15 1/2

**SUNDAY'S RESULTS**  
Detroit 98, Boston 94  
Phoenix 101, Seattle 90  
LA Lakers 101, Golden State 90  
Houston 98, San Antonio 85  
Portland 98, Los Angeles 85  
Cleveland 98, Detroit 85  
Milwaukee 98, Chicago 85  
Atlanta 98, Indiana 85  
Charlotte 98, Washington 85

## HOCKEY

## NHL Standings

**WALDES CONFERENCE**  
Patrick Division  
W L T Pts GB  
NY Rangers 21 19 .524 0  
Pittsburgh 18 22 .450 3 1/2  
Washington 15 25 .375 6 1/2  
Philadelphia 13 27 .325 9 1/2  
New Jersey 10 29 .256 12 1/2  
Islanders 7 32 .219 15 1/2

**ADAMS DIVISION**  
W L T Pts GB  
Montreal 21 19 .524 0  
Boston 18 22 .450 3 1/2  
Buffalo 15 25 .375 6 1/2  
Detroit 13 27 .325 9 1/2  
Toronto 10 29 .256 12 1/2  
Quebec 7 32 .219 15 1/2

**CAMPBELL CONFERENCE**  
Norris Division  
W L T Pts GB  
Detroit 21 19 .524 0  
St. Louis 18 22 .450 3 1/2  
Minnesota 15 25 .375 6 1/2  
Toronto 13 27 .325 9 1/2  
Chicago 10 29 .256 12 1/2  
Calgary 7 32 .219 15 1/2

**SUNDAY'S RESULTS**  
NY Rangers 4, Philadelphia 3  
Pittsburgh 4, Washington 3  
Washington 4, New Jersey 3  
Philadelphia 4, New Jersey 3  
New Jersey 4, Philadelphia 3  
Philadelphia 4, New Jersey 3

**TRANSITION**  
HOCKEY  
BOSTON—Tracy Murray left wing to the Los Angeles Kings for future consideration.  
MINNESOTA—Sent Jarmo Myllys, goaltender, to Kalenka of the International Hockey League.  
NEW JERSEY—Re-called Eric Weinrich, defenseman, from Utica of the American Hockey League.

**COLLEGE**  
FLORIDA—Announced that Jose Roma, basketball guard, has withdrawn from school.

## \$1 Million Won in Vegas

United Press International

LAS VEGAS, Nevada—A Las Vegas casino owner won a \$1 million bet Sunday, possibly the largest single wager in the history of Nevada bookmaking, when San Francisco beat Cincinnati in the Super Bowl.

Bob Stupak, owner of Vegas World, placed his bet on Cincinnati at Little Caesars Gambling Casino several hours before kickoff. Little Caesars listed the 49ers a 7-point favorite. Stupak would have lost if the San Francisco 49ers had won by 8 points or more.

Gene Maday, the owner of Little Caesars, said Stupak walked in carrying two suitcases filled with cash. Stupak bet \$1,050,000 to win \$1 million on the Bengals, which means he gets back his original wager plus \$1 million.

"To my knowledge this is the largest single legitimate bet ever booked," said Maday. "Oh, yes we have the money to cover it. He will be paid."

## Super Bowl Line Score

Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0  
San Francisco 0 0 0 0 0

**First Quarter**  
SF—PG Cofer 41, 11:44  
Cin—PG Breach 42, 1:11

**Second Quarter**  
Cin—PG Breach 34, 12:46  
SF—PG Cofer 22, 14:10  
Cin—Jennings 93 kickoff return (Breach kick), 14:28

**Third Quarter**  
SF—Rice 14 pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 11:40  
Cin—PG Breach 40, 11:40  
SF—Taylor 18 pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 14:28

**Fourth Quarter**  
SF—Rice 14 pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 11:40  
Cin—PG Breach 40, 11:40  
SF—Taylor 18 pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 14:28

**Individual Statistics**  
Rushing: Cincinnati, Woods 20-79, Brooks 6-24, Jennings 1-3, Esiason 1-4, San Francisco, Craig 12-74, Taylor 5-25, Montana 5-41, Rice 1-5  
Passing: Cincinnati, Esiason 11-25-144, San Francisco, Montana 23-34-357  
Receiving: Cincinnati, Brown 4-44, Collinsworth 3-48, McGee 3-28, Brooks 1-8, Hillery 1-7, San Francisco, Rice 11-215, Craig 8-101, Prank 2-15, Rattmann 1-16, Taylor 1-16  
Return Field Goals: San Francisco, Cofer 4-16, 4-16, 4-16, 4-16  
Punt/Field Goals: Cincinnati 1-16, San Francisco 4-16, 4-16, 4-16, 4-16  
Fumbles-Lost: Cincinnati 1-4, 4-1  
Penalties-Yards: Cincinnati 1-4, 4-1  
Time of Possession: Cincinnati 32:42, San Francisco 27:17

**1989 Super Bowl Records**  
Individual  
Highest completion percentage, career (minimum 48 passes)—65.4, Joe Montana  
SF, three teams all completions-83 or better  
Most yards gained, career—257, Joe Montana  
Most passes without an interception, career—93, Joe Montana, SF, three games  
Most passes without an interception, game—34, Joe Montana

**Super Bowl Champions**  
1989: San Francisco 26, Cincinnati 16  
1988: Washington 42, Denver 10  
1987: NY Giants 24, Denver 10  
1986: Chicago 46, New England 10  
1985: San Francisco 26, Miami 14  
1984: LA Raiders 26, Washington 9  
1983: Washington 27, Miami 17  
1982: San Francisco 26, Cincinnati 21  
1981: Oakland 27, Philadelphia 10  
1980: Pittsburgh 21, Los Angeles 19  
1979: Pittsburgh 25, Dallas 10  
1978: Dallas 27, Denver 10  
1977: Oakland 28, Minnesota 14  
1976: Pittsburgh 21, Dallas 17  
1975: Pittsburgh 16, Minnesota 6  
1974: Miami 24, Minnesota 7  
1973: Miami 14, Washington 7  
1972: Dallas 24, Miami 3  
1971: Baltimore 16, Dallas 13  
1970: NY Jets 16, Baltimore 7  
1969: NY Jets 16, Baltimore 7  
1968: Green Bay 23, Oakland 14  
1967: Green Bay 35, Kansas City 10

## Super Bowl on TV

The Super Bowl can be seen by delayed broadcast in the following countries:  
Sky Channel: January 21, 9:30 P.M. GMT.  
There will be a repeat of the Highlights February 3, 8:30 P.M. GMT. Sky Channel can be received in the following countries on Cable Networks: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and West Germany. It can also be picked up by Satellite Receiver Dish - Mostly available in Latin America and select areas in Africa, Greece, Gibraltar, Iceland, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia.



